

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920

(Sixteen
Pages)

VOL. XII, NO. 184

PREMIER INDICATES CRITICAL STATE OF TURKISH QUESTION

Mr. Lloyd George Urges British People to Put Forth Further Effort to Clear up the Situation in Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, once more easily maintained his ascendancy in the House of Commons Wednesday night in a brilliant reply to Herbert H. Asquith's proposal to reduce the army estimates on account of the government's alleged extravagant military expenditure of £35,000,000 for the current year in Mesopotamia, which has only 2,000,000 people.

In the course of a reply of an hour's duration, the Premier exploded the idea that the League of Nations had the right to determine who should be mandatories of the German colonies and Turkish territory. It was for the allied and associated powers, who have emancipated these territories at an enormous expenditure, to determine who the mandatories should be, and President Wilson certainly never proposed that more than the terms of the mandate should be submitted to the League of Nations.

The civil administration in Palestine and Mesopotamia is costing the British Government nothing, he declared, as both countries are paying their way. He also cleared up the erroneous reports regarding the Mosul oil field, which will belong to the Arab state, subject to any arrangements which were made before the war with Turkey.

Standing by Obligations
The Premier concluded with a strong appeal to the House to stand by the obligations in Mesopotamia, and Mr. Asquith's amendment was lost by a majority of 235.

Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed Mr. Asquith's proposal that Great Britain should withdraw her forces from Mesopotamia until the League announced a British mandate. In such event, instead of spending some £30,000,000 for the present year, a new campaign would be necessary to overcome Mustafa Kemal Pasha, after he occupied Mesopotamia, costing nearer £200,000,000. The idea of coming out of the country because Great Britain could not afford it, and then going back if the League asked the nation to do so, whether it could afford it or not, was certainly a strange proposal.

When asked by J. C. Swan if a report in The Times that the government had given the Mosul oil interests to a private firm was wrong, Mr. Lloyd George replied: "You are to assume that most of the statements in The Times are wrong, unless you have got a very good reason for the contrary." He then went on to say that there was not the slightest truth in the statement, as the oil property will belong to the Arab state.

As to the duties of the League of Nations, he said the League would pass on the terms by which mandates were carried out, and if there were any abuse of these terms, it would be for the League to consider.

Further Sacrifice Urged

In conclusion he stated that, "after all that had been achieved, surely the British people were not going to give up through weariness of the burden. If the war had gone on for another year Great Britain would not have shirked it, even though it added another £2,000,000,000 or £3,000,000,000 to the burdens of the country," so that, after being ready to face such additional expenditure, the country was not going to throw away all fruits of that great labor, that great sacrifice and burden, until the situation was cleared up.

"The nation that kept its head and kept its heart through the most trying period that ever strained the endurance and fibre of our people, can still be patient, can still be enduring, can still be courageous. We will not spend a farthing on these countries except to carry out our mission, but let us go through with it. If we do, these countries will bless us and we shall have done something which will add to the lustre and glory of this great Empire."

MINISTERIAL CRISIS ARISES IN PORTUGAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)—A ministerial crisis arose here on Tuesday despite several conferences, and the President of the Republic summoned Teixeira Gomes, Portuguese Ambassador in London, to return and form a government, which, it is believed, will include parties of the Left. Mr. Gomes returned from Paris to Lisbon on Tuesday night and, on being asked whether he would accept the invitation to form a government, cautiously replied that various parties had informed the Portuguese President that service under Mr. Gomes would be acceptable, but that honor, though much appreciated, required time for consideration.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT ON WOOD AVAILABLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that the quantity of oil and coal delivered in Russia is far from satisfying the requirement of the various industries. By May 1 wood to the amount of 9,600,000 cubic sajens had been prepared. Thus, in the current year, the amount of wood prepared is two and one-half times that of last year.

A Bolshevik military communiqué reports that, west of Retchitsa, near Vasilievichy station, a fierce battle had started. The enemy is supported by two armored trains. In the Proskuroff direction Bolshevik troops continue to drive back the enemy along the Shmerinka Proskuroff railway.

DIFFICULTIES OVER FIXING REPARATION

Difference in Interpretation of Decision on How the Germans Shall Pay Indemnity Is Causing Much Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—As usual, after the meetings of the Allies, there is a rumor of disagreement, which seems partly borne out by the reported resignation of Louis Dubois, president of the Reparations Commission. It will be remembered that, after the San Remo Conference, Raymond Poincaré, who was president of the Reparations Commission, resigned on the grounds that important powers had been taken from that body. Apparently this action caused the French Government to resist the proposed fixation of the indemnity, and at Boulogne, the scheme, tentatively accepted, though wrapped in secrecy, is far removed from the original plan of announcing once and for all the extent of German indebtedness.

Now comes the protest of Mr. Dubois. The new rock on which the commission has split is the division of the moneys, which may subsequently be recovered from the Germans by the Allies. The commission, unable to agree about the method of distribution with the Supreme Council, sees appointed a special commission which obviously robs it of its old powers. The quarrel that is going on is between partisans of the system of a percentage and partisans of the system of proportion.

The difference between the two terms consists in this, that under the percentage system, France was to have received 55 per cent and England 25 per cent, while under the system of proportion the figures of 65 and 25 bear no relation to the total of 100. Thus the other Allies, notably Italy, may receive more than was understood and the effect will be to reduce the French percentage.

The comment that is generally made in political circles is that it is surprising that, after many months, during which percentage was understood by everybody, proportion is now suddenly substituted and the "Matin," among other journals, attacks Mr. Clemenceau for not having made the matter clear.

The British authorities hold to the proportional basis, while the French insist on the percentage basis. The British argue that the arrangement merely means that, for every 55 francs or pounds that France receives, England is to receive 25, without prejudice to the claims of other nations. This strange misunderstanding is perhaps the most important factor in the preliminary problem to be settled before the Spa Conference. A special commission is endeavoring to discover the solution.

French Envoy to Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—No time has been lost after the decision of the Boulogne conference to appoint Allied ambassadors in Berlin. France has appointed Charles Laurent, and Dr. Myer con Kaufbeuren, the German chargé d'affaires at Paris, intimates that Germany agrees to this nomination. Mr. Laurent is financier rather than a diplomatist, and undoubtedly the qualities of financiers are needed. In a financial capacity, he has held important posts in France, in Tongking and in Turkey, where he was Counselor to the Ottoman Government.

SIGNIFICANT ARREST IN SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Information has reached the French Foreign Office of the arrest of Emir Ahmed Mukhtar by orders of Emir Feisal in Syria. The incident is regarded as of some gravity, since Ahmed Mukhtar is Francophile and is looked upon as an Arabian challenge to France. General Gouraud, French commander of the army of the Levant, has made an energetic protest. This is not the first time the Emir has been arrested, but on the present occasion the circumstances of the arrest were particularly revolting.

SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK MORE FAVORABLE

Tennessee News Spurs Republicans to Activity in Vermont—North Carolina May Have Special Session of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The favorable news regarding the probable ratification of the suffrage amendment by Tennessee has stirred the Republicans to efforts in Vermont, and it is possible that action may be taken by both those states at nearly the same time. It is also reported that North Carolina is to have a special session of the Legislature to take action on this subject, which is suddenly becoming very popular with the politicians.

The ratification in Tennessee is regarded as assured, largely because of the opinion of W. L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, who has advised both Governor Roberts and the Attorney-General of Tennessee that the State could ratify without submitting the amendment to the people, basing this ruling largely on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ohio referendum case. It is said that President Wilson, before sending his telegram to Governor Roberts, asked the opinion of Mr. Frierson, who is from the State of Tennessee and learned that he held to the Supreme Court decision which made invalid that part of the Constitution of Tennessee providing that any action on a federal amendment must be taken by a Legislature the members of which were elected after the amendment had been submitted to the people.

After receiving President Wilson's message, Governor Roberts decided to call a special session of the Legislature, according to advice received here yesterday. A poll of the members of the Legislature is claimed by the suffragists to show that a majority favors ratification. The State last year passed a partial suffrage bill.

Mrs. John A. Gordon, Battle of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the delegation which called upon Senator Harding a few days ago and a generous contributor of the pre-convention campaign of Senator Harding, gave \$1000 yesterday to the campaign in Vermont after hearing of Governor Roberts' decision to call a special session and pledged herself to raise \$5000, accepting the position of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for Vermont of the National Woman's Party. She was in communication with Senator Harding and other prominent Republicans, upon whose attention she urged the imperative need of action by that party because of its effect on the coming election.

New York Women Confident

Tennessee Suffrage Ratification Is Considered Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The announcement of Gov. A. H. Roberts of Tennessee that he will comply with President Wilson's request to call a special session to consider ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment was received with interest at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters here. The personnel of the Legislature that will thus be convened is the same that in 1919 granted municipal and presidential suffrage to the women of Tennessee, it is said.

Referring to a provision in the Tennessee state Constitution that an election shall intervene between the passage of a federal amendment by Congress and action by the state Legislature, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, acting president, said: "The effect is to nullify the provisions of the federal Constitution for self-amendment. Provision that the members of a state legislature shall be elected with their attitude on a federal amendment before the voters as an issue of the election is virtually to provide for a referendum of the amendment to the people, the very thing the Supreme Court has ruled to be unconstitutional. The court held that the method of federal ratification could in no manner be altered by a provision of a state constitution."

Tennessee Situation

Supreme Court Decision on Ohio Case Makes Radical Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Prospects of an early special legislative session and the United States Supreme Court decision in the Ohio case have raised the hopes of equal suffragists here that Tennessee may soon be the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. At the same time, a nice legal point is raised, involving a provision in the Tennessee Constitution that no federal amendment shall be considered unless it was proposed before the legislature which considers it was elected. The reason for this dates back to reconstruction days, when the Negro amendments were rushed through southern legislatures under "carpet bag" rules. When the conservatives regained power in Tennessee in 1870 and drafted a new Constitution, they put this provision in, and it has remained the law unquestioned to this day.

Now the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ohio case holds that the ratifying of proposed amendment to the federal Constitution is not a legislative act, but is governed by the section of the federal Constitution which simply says that amendments shall become part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Ohio has a referendum law which operates to give the people power to nullify or affirm an act of the Legislature. The Ohio Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. A referendum was called, and the people voted against it. The Supreme Court held that Ohio properly ratified the amendment, and that the referendum was not operative in such a case.

The insistence, therefore, is that the provision in the Tennessee Constitution is not binding and that all that is required is for the Legislature, when assembled, to ratify the amendment. It is believed that ratification would be virtually unanimous. The Democratic Party, which overwhelmingly controls the Legislature, recently declared for ratification, and the Republican Party has long been on record in its favor. The only hold-back is that the Nineteenth Amendment was proposed after the present Tennessee Legislature was elected. Up to the time the Supreme Court passed on the Ohio case, it was accepted in Tennessee that no action could be had until the Legislature to be elected this fall met in January of next year.

Tennessee already has a statute giving the women the privilege of voting in presidential and city elections. This statute was enacted into law by the present Legislature at its regular session in 1919. Since then, women have taken a prominent part in city elections, notably in Memphis, where they swung the tide in a contest between an organization ticket and the citizens' league. They are preparing to vote for presidential electors this fall.

Action in Louisiana Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The suffrage question came up in the Senate yesterday, when Senator J. C. Prowell, of New Orleans, introduced a resolution calling on the federal relations committee to report out the Jordan resolution, rejecting the federal suffrage amendment. This resolution, under the rules, must lie over one day.

SOLDIERS CONTROL SITUATION IN DERRY

Machine Gun Fire Used to Protect Civilians From Snipers—Railwaymen Warned by Union Against Precipitate Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Derry fighting has diminished since the military intervened on Wednesday night with machine gun fire against the snipers located in the trees in St. Columbkille College grounds, several of whom have been killed. Earlier in the evening, the military endeavored to get a number of Protestants, mostly women and children, out of Barrack street. As they had to pass a band of Sinn Féiners posted behind the sandbag barricades, the military officer asked for a safe conduct, but the Sinn Féiners would give no truce, so that it was necessary for the military to open a machine-gun barrage, under cover of which the refugees were safely taken across the street.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has replied to the request of the Derry magistrates for assistance and the enforcement of martial law, stating that, with the government's approval, every possible step to remedy the present situation and the magistrates will be informed of the action taken. Half a battalion of the Norfolk regiment arrived in Derry on Thursday, and the other half is stationed at Belfast, ready to leave at any moment.

A destroyer with marines aboard has been brought up the River Foyle. The situation at Cloughjordan is still unchanged and the railway deadlock continues.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Irish volunteers took stranded local passengers by motor cars to their various destinations.

The Irish Council of the National Union of Railwaymen met in Dublin on Wednesday to fully consider the railway situation, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor being informed, and passed a resolution calling the attention of the British Labor Party to the serious state of Ireland, brought about through the "hypocrisy of the British Government in failing to put into effect the ideals for which they asked the people of the United Kingdom to sacrifice themselves, namely, the destruction of Prussianism."

They called on British Labor to give them practical assistance now, but, at the same time, asked the Irish railwaymen not to indulge in any precipitate action that would transfer the onus of responsibility for the present state of affairs from the British Government to the Irish people.

MEXICAN LEADERS 'WINNING FAVOR'

United States Recognition of Guatemalans May Foreshadow Like Action Toward Successors of Carranza Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recognition of the Herrera Government in Guatemala as a constitutional government is believed in many quarters here to foreshadow the recognition of the provisional government of Mexico as the constitutional successor of the Carranza Government. It is pointed out that the de facto government of Mexico has not violated the Constitution of that country and that it is maintaining law and order.

The United States Embassy in Mexico City yesterday informed the State Department that, according to the Mexican Telegraph Company, all censorship control of cables has been removed by the Mexican Government.

The approaching arrival of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who is reported to have left the Mexican border yesterday for Washington, is looked upon as significant. Mr. Iglesias Calderon comes as High Commissioner, with the rank of Ambassador. He is considered one of Mexico's most able diplomatists, and it is thought probable here that there may be a resumption soon of normal methods of negotiations between Mexico and this government.

Guatemalan Recognition

The State Department yesterday confirmed the report that the policy of the United States with reference to the present situation in Guatemala would be to deal with the Herrera Government as the constitutional successor of the Government of Estrada Cabrera. It has developed that no violent measures were used by the opponents of Mr. Cabrera, and that the only violence indulged in was the bombardment of Guatemala City by his troops.

Mr. Cabrera resigned in due form and the National Assembly accepted the resignation and designated a provisional President as "first delegate entrusted with executive power," who, in accordance with the constitution, has called for new elections for President in August. Carlos Herrera, provisional President, will not be a candidate. It is expected that a constitutional amendment will be adopted to prevent reelections to the presidency. Americans Commended

The Navy Department has commended 10 men from the United States ship Niagara and the United States ship Tacoma, for their efficient service in guarding the United States Legation in Guatemala City during the revolution. The United States consul thus speaks of these members of the navy.

"They are the type of young Americans who are a credit to their country and who we are all proud to have the natives observe. They are clean mentally and physically, and their continued high spirits tended materially toward keeping up the spirits of the refugees, and in avoiding any semblance of panic. Their conduct toward the ladies was courteous and gentlemanly in every way, and we all saw them leave with regret."

WIRELESS OPERATORS TO RESUME WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—At meetings of the Association of Wireless Telegraphists, held at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland, on Wednesday night, all of which were largely attended, it was decided that, in view of the gravity of the situation brought about by the strike, the national standpoint, in the dislocation of the country's shipping, and having secured adequate guarantees of fair treatment, work should be resumed. This decision was largely due to a resolution passed at the meeting of Sea-Farers Joint Council of Liverpool, which appointed a deputation of eight representatives, together with four officials of the Association of Wireless Telegraphists, to consult the shipowners, the Board of Trade, and the Marconi Company. It was also decided to give unanimous support to the wireless operators if the dispute was not settled in one month. Meanwhile wireless operators were requested by the council to go to sea and the Marconi Company was asked to withdraw their circular regarding dismissal of strikers.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—The Atlantic fleet will arrive in the Firth of Clyde on July 8 for "Clyde fortnight." Such well-known vessels as the Queen Elizabeth, the Warspite and other dreadnaughts will be there to greet the King, who arrives on July 10, at Gourock, on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. It has already been announced that the King will sail on his racing yacht Britannia, when she competes in the races. There will be an imposing display of naval strength, consisting of battleships, light cruisers, destroyers, depot ships for submarines, and aeroplane carriers, making a notable spectacle.

SWEDEN CONSULTS THE ALLIED POWERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Thursday)—The Finnish paper "Uusi Suomi" confirms the report that Sweden has again approached the allied powers on the Aland question and has proposed discussion by means of notes, but that Finland protests against this action. Apparently Sweden has found her plea of a plebiscite unfavorable, the paper declares, and has changed her tactics. It is thought that the allied powers considered the question beyond their sphere.

Meanwhile the separatist agitation is unsuccessful and the world is beginning to realize that the islands do not form a nation and cannot claim self-determination.

REPORTED FALL OF HUNGARIAN CABINET

Boycott of Hungary by International Trade Unions Owing to Repressive Acts of the Government Causes a Crisis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is reported from German sources that the Hungarian Government has resigned as a result of the boycott of Hungary. Prior to resigning, the Hungarian Government telegraphed to the International Trade Union headquarters in Amsterdam that the boycott decision was based on error and lack of knowledge of the actual facts. The aim of the government was to reestablish order. In the event of attempts to reestablish order being unsuccessful, the government put responsibility on the boycott decision for the fresh national desperation of Hungary.

Goods traffic on the railways to Hungary is completely at a standstill, and goods traffic on the Danube is idle. In addition to workmen, bank clerks have joined in the boycott movement. The results of discontinuance of traffic relations between Austria and Hungary are exceedingly serious for Austria, and especially Vienna. Prices of goods are increasing at a terrific rate, and Austrian industries are severely threatened.

The decision of the International Trade Union Congress to organize a blockade of Hungary is the result of reports to the effect that the government of Admiral Horthy, which has the support of the military and landowning classes, was ruling mainly by terrorism. It was stated that there had been mass executions and imprisonments of people who were alleged to have been implicated with the Communist Government, which had been suppressed by Rumanian forces. A protest against the alleged terrorism of the government was issued by an allied commission in Budapest, which indicated particularly the special measures of the government for swift trials and the infliction of extreme penalties on certain kinds of disorders. These alleged repressive measures were stated to cause special suffering to the laboring classes, in consequence of which the sympathetic boycott was decided upon.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Prince Arthur of Connaught has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa, in place of Viscount Buxton, whose term of office will shortly expire.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Send a Postal Note for Payment to The Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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members of Congress for being too lenient with such aliens. He had ordered the release of a number on the ground that there was no evidence against them.

Aliens' Release Ordered

Boston Judge Declares Communist Party Is Not Illegal

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Finding "no evidence that the Communist Party is an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States by force or violence," Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court has ordered the release of 14 aliens held here for deportation. They were seized in the nation-wide "Red" raids conducted by agents of the Department of Justice on January 2, 1920. They had petitioned the court for writs of habeas corpus, but all but one had been ordered deported by the Department of Labor before the close of the hearings.

Judge Anderson's decision was couched in terms of scathing denunciation of the methods employed by the Department of Justice, including the spy system employed. "I cannot adopt the contention that government spies are any more trustworthy, or less disposed to make trouble in order to profit therefrom, than are spies in private industry," he said, in the course of a verdict of 30,000 words, one of the longest opinions on record. It is reported, which treats all phases of the subject. "Except in time of war, when a Nathan Hale may be a spy, spies are always necessarily drawn from the unwholesome and untrustworthy classes. A right-minded man refuses such a job."

"The evil wrought by the spy system has, for decades, been incalculable. Until it is eliminated, decent human relations cannot exist between employers and employees, or even among employees. It destroys trust and confidence; it kills human kindness; it propagates hate."

"Lawlessness of Proceedings"

Judge Anderson finds that government spies constituted in December, 1919, an active and efficient part of the Communist party. After referring to suspects being taken without warrants and being searched in groups, he added: "I refrain from any extended comment on the lawlessness of these proceedings by our supposedly law-enforcing officials. The documents and the acts speak for themselves. It may, however, fitly be observed that a mob is a mob, whether made up of government officials acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, or of criminals, loafers and the vicious classes."

The court condemned the treatment of women and searches without warrants, doubting whether a single search warrant was obtained or applied for. In condemning conditions at Deer Island, where the prisoners were subjected to two weeks of "filth, confusion and unnecessary suffering," Judge Anderson cited a suicide case and an insane case which occurred there subsequent to the raid which led to their incarceration. He declared the hearings given aliens by immigration inspectors were not fair and impartial.

"The picture of a non-English-speaking Russian peasant arrested under circumstances such as described above," the judge continued, "held for days in jail, then for weeks at the city prison at Deer Island; then summoned for a so-called 'trial' before an inspector, assisted by the Department of Justice agent under stringent instructions emanating from the Department of Justice at Washington to make every possible effort to obtain evidence of the alien's membership in one of the proscribed parties, is not a picture of a sober, dispassionate, due-process-of-law attempt to ascertain and report the true facts."

Arrested Aliens Left Unprotected

Commenting upon the change in the rules of the Department of Labor from those which required that at the beginning of a hearing by an inspector the alien should be told of his right to inspect the warrant of arrest, and which stipulated that the accused be told he could be represented by counsel to the modification which permitted the authorities to withhold this defensive act until a later time, the Court said, "The practical result if this changed rule, it is to be observed, was to cut the alien off from any representation by counsel, until the inspector, cooperating with, or advised by, the agent of the Department of Justice, was of the opinion that the hearing had proceeded sufficiently in the development of the facts to protect the government's interest. This left the alien, many of them uneducated, and seriously hampered by their inability to understand English, or even the interpreters, many of whom were but meagerly equipped with knowledge of the language and dialects used by these aliens, entirely unprotected from the zealous attempts of the Department of Justice agents to get from them some sort of apparent admission of membership in the Communist, or Communist-Labor Party. In cases of doubt, aliens already frightened by the terroristic methods of their arrest and detention, were, in the absence of counsel, easily led into some kind of admission to their own ownership or knowledge of Communist or so-called seditious literature."

Judge Anderson's Finding

One reason for the court's final decision was stated to be that the defendants did not receive due process of law. "It is difficult to conceive a case in which the right of aliens to be represented by counsel could be more vital," Judge Anderson said, expressing appreciation of the efforts of Prof. Felix Frankfurter and Zechariah Chafee of the Harvard Law School, who, "as amici curiae," appeared in association with counsel for the petitioners," and assisted in the

presentation of evidence concerning the rights of a "large number of aliens poorly equipped with means or knowledge to protect their rights."

The finding reported that the Communist Party does not come under the act of October 16, 1918, overturning the ruling of the Secretary of Labor. It holds that, though a higher court should rule that membership in the Communist Party is sufficient cause for deportation, only two of the 14 aliens involved could be deported, the others being declared "unconscious Communists." The advocacy of the general strike is not adjudged as use of force or violence in the meaning of the statute. The elimination of the anti-strike clause of the Transportation Act is cited in this connection. The Communist Party is understood to stand for propaganda by words and not by destructive action.

SENATOR HARDING GETS FARM VIEWS

National Grange Representative Confers With Republican Nominee—Latter's Position in the Suffrage Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of Senator Harding's callers yesterday was Thomas C. Atkeson of the National Grange, who, Mr. Harding said, "presented the viewpoint of the actual American farmer. He emphasized the desire of the farmers of the country to have men who farm represented on the federal boards and commissions authorized by law." Mr. Harding said that he and Mr. Atkeson had talked over the agricultural situation, which he regarded as of great importance.

Mr. Atkeson was at pains to make it clear after the interview that his call on the Republican candidate was purely a personal one, he having been acquainted with Senator Harding for a long time. The National Grange, he said, did not take part in partisan politics, but was anxious to have candidates for public office informed on the agricultural needs of the country.

Elmer Dover, secretary to Mark Hanna, and afterward secretary to the Republican National Committee, came to Washington yesterday from Tacoma, Washington, to offer his services to Senator Harding during the campaign.

The only comment that the candidate would make for publication on the suffrage question was stated when an editorial in a New York newspaper was shown to him commending the attitude he had taken when the suffragists called on him to ask his influence with the states which had not ratified the amendment. "As you know, I very strongly believe in nationality," he remarked, "but I am also firmly of the belief that federal authority should never unduly trespass."

Lowden-Thompson Fight Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois has been made by Len Small of Kankakee. He is standing for the nomination at the September primaries on the platform which was urged by the Republican organization of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, and which the Republican state convention refused to adopt last March.

The announcement of Mr. Small's candidacy marks the opening of the fight between the forces of Mayor Thompson and Gov. Frank O. Lowden for the control of the State. Governor Lowden has not yet announced his future political intentions, but it is expected he will again be a candidate for Governor.

NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday).—The advisory committee of jurists for the formation of a permanent court of international justice, to be created by the League of Nations, discussed on Wednesday the question of the number of judges who shall constitute the court, the right to challenge the judges, and the difficulties created by the presence or absence in court of judges of the same nationality as the litigant.

The number of judges proposed varied in accordance with whether the court were organized in a chamber and whether the right of challenge were allowed. It was desired to keep the court as small as was consistent with its work, but to allow it freedom of growth, corresponding with the growth of its business. The meeting on Tuesday had been mainly devoted to discussing the possibility of linking up the new court of international justice with the existing court of arbitral justice formed by the adhesion of 40 nations to The Hague Convention of 1907 and the method of selecting judges for the new court was also discussed at length, but no definite decision was arrived at, although various proposals were made.

The question, however, was finally postponed in order to give the members of the committee an opportunity to study and amplify the proposals already submitted on this fundamental question, and also to lay down the main lines of discussion of the next question to be taken.

THIRD PARTY FOR ALL PROGRESSIVES

Amos Pinchot Thinks Both Discontented Democrats and Republicans Will Join Ranks to Force Action on Real Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Real progressives, Democratic as well as Republican, will flock to the new party to be launched at Chicago on July 10," says Amos Pinchot, one of Theodore Roosevelt's chief supporters in the 1912 campaign, now a member of the Committee of Forty-Eight.

Mr. Pinchot takes sharp issue with the statement of Senator Boies Penrose that "the nomination of Harding has met with a hearty response from the followers of Colonel Roosevelt." "Instead of winning back progressives who followed Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, the nomination of Harding on a reactionary, ambiguous and insincere platform proves the utter impossibility of reforming either of the old parties by working from within," Mr. Pinchot said.

"For 20 years," he continued, "honest independents have been trying to make the Republican Party responsive to the will of the people. The Chicago convention demonstrated that this method is futile. The bosses and the privileged interests they represent have a firmer grip on the party machinery than ever before. The prominence and undue activity of Senator Penrose himself is evidence of this. There is nothing for any real progressive to do but to get behind the new party, which will deal with live instead of dead issues and the solution of the pressing economic problems which face the nation."

"We are getting reports from all parts of the country that the feeling against Harding is growing daily. The public is deeply indignant at the spectacle of a great party that not only offers a reactionary as candidate, but rubs this in by a platform that either sidesteps or takes the reactionary end of every big question, such as the cost of living and government ownership of railroads and natural resources."

"News from San Francisco indicates that the Democratic convention will split wide open into three factions: the Wilson faction, the Bryan faction and the Murphy-Tasagard crowd. This means that no candidate of commanding personality, and no definite or courageous platform will come out of that convention."

"In my opinion, the American people, hard pressed by taxes and the high cost of living, are in no humor to stand for negative men and platforms and a campaign of barren partisan denunciation. Only a new party can clear the air and put live issues back into politics."

BRITISH WARSHIPS LEAVE COPENHAGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—The British super-dreadnaughts Hood and Tiger left here on Wednesday night, escorted by eight destroyers. The squadron is proceeding to Christiania before returning to British waters. The "National Tidende" understands that the King has decorated four members of the international commission for Schleswig. Sir Charles Marling, British Minister here, and president of the commission, has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and the secretary of the commission, Mr. Druce, the commandery of the order.

PRINCE IN SYDNEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Thursday).—The Prince of Wales' birthday on Wednesday was celebrated by a display of over 20,000 children on the Sydney cricket ground. Later in the day the Prince received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Sydney University and received a welcome from undergraduates, who presented him with an address. On Tuesday he was present at a luncheon given to soldiers, where the president of the Soldiers' League said in a speech that rustless, unbreakable bonds of kinship had been forged between Australia and Great Britain and that the Prince was not only a symbol, but a man who had won all hearts.

The Prince afterward inspected a general parade of the men and was given a great reception, while in the evening he witnessed a gala performance at His Majesty's Theater.

By J E CONANT & CO

OFFICE LOWELL MASSACHUSETTS

FOUR WINDS FARM

PETERBOROUGH NEW HAMPSHIRE

I hereby pledge to immediate disposal my Four Winds Farm estate just off the "Old Dublin Road" at Peterborough New Hampshire—as it stands today in all its completeness and readiness for occupancy and use—free from encumbrance to whomsoever will bid the most therefor at absolute auction sale and comply with the Terms and Conditions of Sale. It is one of the finest and most substantial and attractive of the higher class of summer estates, it comprises a manor house at eleven hundred and fifty feet elevation—furnished, a set of farm buildings—furnished, a complete set of farming equipment and agricultural implements and dairy utensils, two hundred and fifteen acres of land—one hundred and seventy-five acres of which is in one lot with the buildings and forty-two acres of which is in timber land, has a location unsurpassed in the Peterborough-Dublin district, and commands a wonderful view of Mount Monadnock and the wide range of surrounding mountains and hills and other summer estates. The sale will take place upon the premises at the manor house at the top of the hill regardless of any condition of the weather on Wednesday the 30th day of June 1920 beginning very promptly at two o'clock in the afternoon (daylight saving time). An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of this estate may be had upon application at the office of the auctioneers—where all inquiries must be made.

NO RADICALISM FOR DEMOCRATS

San Francisco Convention Bids Fair to Be as Conservative as the Republicans', With No Deviation From Beaten Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—On the eve of the Democratic national convention the situation here bears a very marked resemblance to the conditions that prevailed at Chicago through the entire Republican convention. The elements of uncertainty are equally confusing. Not even those who are presumably "inside" and have some control of the machinery of the convention are willing to hazard even a guess as to the outcome.

This is particularly true with respect to the nominations. As was the case in Chicago, where two candidates held the center of the stage throughout the proceedings, two of the Democratic aspirants, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, enter the convention with a larger force of delegates than any of the rest of the host of "favorite sons" who are to be placed in nomination.

Both the Palmer and the Cox camps portray the outlook in rosy colors for their causes, but the fact of the matter is that notwithstanding the claims of campaign managers there is marked indifference on the part of the general mass of delegates, and there are no indications whatever at present that either of the candidates for Democratic honors occupies anything like a dominating position on the convention, or that the logic of the situation compels the nomination of either of the "big two." The hour for the "band wagon" has not arrived.

President's Silence Perplexes

The continued silence of President Wilson with regard to his own attitude toward the nomination and his preferences in the matter is one of the contributing elements to the confusion. The refusal of William G. McAdoo to become a candidate and the uncertainty of his friends as to whether he would accept the nomination if tendered is another perplexing element. Already there is talk of a deadlock, and there is the same old talk of "a sane and safe man" to reconcile differences. Compromise is in the air, but "dark horses" keep in the dim background.

Again, as at Chicago, the temper of the Democratic gathering, if it can be judged from the sentiments expressed by such groups of delegates as have reached the scene of action, is markedly conservative. Radical sentiment is at a discount. There is not the faintest possibility, it is said, that the majority of the delegates will permit any radical declarations in the platform. Thus it is certain that William Jennings Bryan's plea for government ownership of railroads will not be heeded by the convention. The "beaten path," as far as possible, is the keynote to the situation, according to conservative leaders.

Little Hope For Wets

"We must attempt to reconcile conflicting views," said Vice-President Thomas Riley Marshall yesterday. "We should then adopt a safe and sane platform, select a good man and set him to it."

Mr. Marshall in his talk referred to the Eighteenth Amendment, over which the liquor forces threatened so much trouble. "I was not in favor of a dry amendment," said the Vice-President, "but as part of the statutes it should be enforced."

The facts with regard to the liquor question are clearing up with the arrival of representatives of the various delegations. Wet leaders who cherished hopes that they could command a majority for modification of the Volstead Act on the floor of the convention were banking on the "unit rule." It is impossible, however, to bind dry members of delegations to vote wet because a majority of the delegation favors a modification of the existing law. The probability is that the wets are between 100 and 200 votes short of a majority in the convention. Dry members of wet delegations will not consent to be bound by the "unit rule."

President Wilson, who is credited with directing the general lines of the platform, made no reference whatever either to the liquor issue or the Irish question. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia asserted on his arrival here. He echoed the "safe and sane" policy.

The League Issue

There is still another important point of resemblance between the two

national conventions. In Chicago a group of United States senators were principally responsible for the plank of the League of Nations. The result was a "compromise to reconcile differences." The Democratic senators who voted for "reservations" to the League covenant are working against too complete an endorsement of the Wilsonian stand on the League.

It was probably to this difference of view that Vice-President Marshall referred yesterday when he spoke of the need for "conciliation."

Opposition to Carter Glass for chairman of the resolutions committee is expected from a group of United States senators who believe that Senator Glass represents the President rather than Democratic senators on the League issue. The indications are that the fight on Senator Glass will not get far and that the President as far as the League issue is concerned will have the support of the majority of the resolutions committee.

Several of the leading Democratic opponents of the President are not to participate in the convention. Among them are Hoke Smith of Georgia; John K. Shields of Tennessee; Charles T. Thomas of Colorado, and probably James A. Reed of Missouri. A mere recital of the list shows that the backbone of the anti-administration forces is broken, and strengthens the belief that the President is likely to have his wishes followed on the League question. Those who do want to go the entire way "along with the President" have tentatively mentioned Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana for chairman of the resolutions committee. Senator Walsh was one of the most ardent supporters of the League of Nations, but voted for the Lodge reservations in order to ratify the Treaty. His name is put forward as a compromise, but Administration stalwarts want an out-and-out Wilsonite, and they are likely to have their way.

Industrial Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—As soon as the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention is organized, a committee of Pacific Coast industrial leaders will present it to a nine-plank platform of American industry in behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers. The first plank, "government and industry," declares against government ownership or operation of industry, but favors its protection and the encouragement of its legitimate development under private ownership and management.

Concerning regulation of combinations, it is urged that the right to strike or lockout, which is an exercise of the right to act in combination, must be defined and limited whenever it conflicts with the community's paramount right of self-preservation. This paramount interest, it adds, empowers and obligates the government to control all combinations that obstruct it.

Concerning private employment relations, it declares the government's duty to be to protect each person in his lawful occupation, to further his interests by legitimate agreements, and to provide him security in the reward of his efforts.

Taxation and finance are disposed of with a request for repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of a tax on gross sales of merchandise. As for transportation, a definite and constructive national plan, relating to railroads, waterways, and hard-surfaced roads is favored.

ESPIONAGE CONVICT PARDONED

NEW YORK, New York.—A pardon signed by President Wilson was received yesterday by Marshal James M. Power for Morris Zucker, a Brooklyn dentist and Socialist, convicted in 1918 of violation of the Espionage Act, and sentenced to serve 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta. Zucker appealed and has never served any time in prison.

Denton's

Race at Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio

LEADERS IN FASHIONS FOR

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILORED SUITS, COATS, CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, BLOUSES AND FURS

French and American adaptations in Exclusive Styles for every season and Accessories for every requirement of dress

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ELECTRIC SHOP

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The Rollman & Sons Co.

A Thoroughly Reliable Department Store

Established in Cincinnati in 1867

DROP IN PRICES OF FOODS IS INDICATED

High Prices Cannot Be Indefinitely Maintained Any More Than Could Those on Shoes and Clothing, Says Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—High prices in sugar, meat and other commodities cannot be indefinitely maintained, any more than they could in shoes and many lines of clothing, is a statement made at the office of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. It is reported that sugar men are already getting uneasy that those who are holding large quantities purchased at top-notch prices are beginning to look for opportunities to unload, admitting that to keep the sugar much longer would be almost certain to result in the necessity to sell below cost and hence entail considerable loss.

There is also evidence that the candy and soft drink manufacturers are beginning to let up on the buying of sugar. In fact some of them have overestimated their requirements and are now turning a surplus back upon the market. This is all pointed out at the Necessaries of Life Commission as meaning the making of still greater supplies of the product available to the ordinary consumer. The commission, instead of discovering signs of shortage, is daily more and more convinced of plenty.

It is believed at the office of the commission that sugar is due for a succession of drops in price, because of the evidence of a more than adequate supply and because the flow of sugar into the market is manifesting a significant increase. It is believed further, by those who are giving the situation their constant study, that the crisis of sugar shortage which a few weeks ago ran neck and neck with the raising of the price was the merest propaganda put out by the speculators and that the throwing of large stores of sugar upon the market when the highest possible price had been reached so that now a person may get nearly all he wants at that exorbitant price, was also carefully planned. The commission is now investigating to see if this is not actually so, and to learn whether or no the consumer has been receiving a fair proportion of the supply.

Even as the crash had to come in the shoe industry, despite the predictions of shoe men, so it is felt at the State House that the sugar men also will have to give way. Especially will they give way if the public will buy as little sugar as possible for a few weeks, for, it is claimed, there is sufficient supply and the price has got to break.

The need for the people to buy but little beef in the next few days in order that the price may be made to tumble, is also stressed by the Commission on Necessaries of Life, which states that a shortage in any particular kind of meat is never more than temporary, also that many kinds of fish at a low price are now abundant. Regarding the recent unusual rise in the price of beef, it is said at the office of the commission that if there is evidence that the beef was purchased at 18 cents and sold at 40 cents or more a pound, there will be a likelihood of its being sold to the grand jury.

It is said that the meat men are quick to cover a rise in what they themselves have to pay for the meat, but that it is often two weeks before

Pogue's

SPORTS APPAREL

SUITS FROCKS SKIRTS BLOUSES MILLINERY FOOTWEAR

WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THE BURKHARDT BROS CO

6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton

CINCINNATI, O.

High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

Phone Avon 70-2. Wagon Will Call.

Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.

The Fenton United Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

a drop in the wholesale price is reflected in the retail market, even though these dealers have constantly declared their close adherence to the rise and fall of the market.

ARGENTINE SUGAR DEAL EXPLAINED

Purchase Made and Shipment to Be Distributed Under United States Government Direction

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Howard Figg, special assistant to the Attorney-General, said yesterday that the 14,000 tons of sugar which Argentina has permitted to be exported to the United States "was purchased under the direction of the Department of Justice and representations made by the State Department to President Irogyen that the same was purchased and would be distributed under the direction of government agencies."

Mr. Figg's statement was issued after he had read an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires saying that Argentine government officials had been surprised by his previous reported statement that the only connection the United States Government had had with the purchase was to designate the purchasing company and to obtain the permit for the exportation of the sugar. The purchase, Mr. Figg said, was made by an American trading company.

CARPENTERS STRIKE MAY END SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—As a result of mediation by a committee of architects, the strike of 3000 carpenters, which has tied up all private building for nearly a month, will probably come to an end on Monday, if the Carpenters Union acts favorably on the offer of the contractors for 95 cents an hour to December 1, and \$1 an hour thereafter. The carpenters struck for \$1 an hour. Those men who were working on the industrial canal and on the harbor returned to work a week ago, after Gov. John M. Parker had promised them a sliding scale of 90 cents, 95 cents and \$1, leading up to the last figure on January 1.

The men are said to be satisfied with the compromise.

CLOTHIERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Frederick Gimbel, vice-president of the Gimbel Brothers, and two of the store managers arrested with him on charges of having profiteered in the sale of clothing in violation of the Lever Act, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge William I. Grubb in the United States District Court. Each defendant was continued by Judge Grubb in \$1000 bail for trial.

STEADY GROWTH MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Philadelphia's population is announced by the Census Bureau as 1,828,158, showing that the country's third most populous city has maintained during the last 10 years the steady rate of growth it has had since the first federal census in 1790.

Why Summertime Shopping

May Be Advantageously Done Here

During the summer months special effort is made for the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

Stocks are arranged so that selections may be made with no waste of effort. Articles especially featured are prominently displayed. Salespeople are interested in seeing that transactions are made with satisfaction and dispatch.

And much in the way of helpful suggestion is gained by a trip through these wide inviting aisles.

Finally—there are certain selling events scheduled, whose importance cannot be over-emphasized.

The John Shillito Company

Seventh, Race and Shillito Place

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Jenny Chan Foo

It was the faint odor of incense which first attracted me to the little Chinese shop that stood in a side street but a door or so removed from Grant Avenue. San Francisco's Chinatown had always fascinated me, and whenever the occasion arose to remember a friend or a relative, I immediately went to find something of an Oriental design in its shops. But this quaint little place hitherto escaped my notice, for it was not conspicuous, nor brilliantly lighted, nor advertised by glaring signs—just a faint wisp of incense floating out the open door caught my attention.

I sauntered up to the door and peered within. There were counters edging the walls of the interior and a number of teakwood stands and tables forming an irregular row down the center of the room. Although rather dim and poorly ventilated, the shop gave forth an air more Oriental than anything else I had ever seen in Chinatown. Old Mandarin robes hung from the walls, great splashes of brilliant embroidery decorated the corners, oddly shaped lanterns were suspended from low beams of the ceiling and over all floated the wisp of incense—a fragrance which recalled the mysticism of the Far East.

At first I saw no one within—the place seemed to be deserted and I hesitated to cross the threshold and was about to turn away, although my curiosity was thoroughly aroused. While in this hesitant mood, a chuckle—it was that rather than a laugh—just a deep, vibrant chuckle, caused me to look more closely. And then I saw her—a Chinese woman, leaning slightly forward, in a bent posture, over a counter in the rear of the shop. She was garbed in strictly Oriental fashion: a blue silk blouse, wide trousers of a darker blue and her small feet encased in embroidered Chinese slippers. Her hands were clasped in front of her, and she failed to notice me as I walked down the aisle. Closer observation showed that her hair was tinged with gray, though very heavy and drawn back in straight lines from her forehead and caught in a knot on the back of her head with a long dagger encrusted with jade. This was her only ornament, saving the smile which wreathed her features—a smile which matched the chuckle that had beckoned as alluringly as the fragrance of the incense.

A Flower Bowl
I made a slight noise and the woman turned from the counter and stared at me as though awakened from a dream. I told her that I wished to find a bronze turtle for a flower bowl.

"Turtle? Mebbe so, lady—you look see." So I started on my search through the tables and counters, rummaged about the shelves piled thickly with the indescribable assortment of wares to be found in a typical Chinese shop. At first the attendant followed me about, but she seemed to sense my desire to prowl, and when I found that for which I was searching, I turned to ask her the price. She had assumed her pose before the counter, hands clasped in front of her, leaning forward with a peculiar bend from the waist, and a smile illuminating her face.

"How much is this?" I asked, holding up the turtle.

She shuffled toward me, stated the price and added pleasantly. "My name Jenny, lady—Jenny Chan Foo."

"Jenny?" I repeated. "Yes, lady. Velly nice name. Me know Melican lady—velly good friend. Her name Jenny—make him my name, too."

At the Door
I assured her that it was a very pretty name and she smiled her pleasure and I bade her good-by, took up my purchase and then lingered a few moments near the door. I thought I heard an echo of that vibrant chuckle, so wheeling about I asked:

"Did you speak to me, Jenny?"

"No, no, lady," she exclaimed hastily. "Me no speak—you come again, mebbe see Jenny, lady?"

There was something about the shop, the memory of Jenny Chan Foo's smile, her vibrant chuckle, which beckoned me irresistibly. Once more, a few days later, I wandered in and discovered Jenny standing in the same bent-over posture near the counter. The cloud of incense was not so dense, but the oriental atmosphere was as pronounced as ever. The woman came forward, apparently not recognizing me.

"You do not remember me, Jenny?" I asked.

She scrutinized me for a moment and then, as though pleased with herself she said: "Nice lady—buy turtle."

She hovered about me for a while, then sidled away as I continued my investigation of the counters and shelves. The variety of objects interested me and I had quite forgotten Jenny's presence till a soft chuckle and a faint murmur of words aroused my curiosity. I moved down the aisle toward Jenny where she was standing

In that attitude of rapt attention over the counter.

"You spoke to me, Jenny?" I inquired.

"No, no, lady!" Her confusion plighted me. I glanced at the array of merchandise upon the counter, wondering and puzzled. Of a sudden my eyes fell upon a porcelain figure not more than five inches long. The moment I saw it I was reminded of Alice's amazement when she beheld the grin without the Cheshire cat—for the grin upon this diminutive figure's countenance obliterated everything else. It was a smile which spread and grew and the longer I gazed the more fascinated did I become.

"Velly nice boy," I heard Jenny saying. "Velly good friend—him Smile Boy."

I picked up the object and examined it in the clearer light near the door. Jenny pressed near my elbow. On closer inspection of the figure, the face seemed lost in a tangle of creases, the funny little eyes were mere dots, but about the figure as a whole there was reflected good nature, light-heartedness, a grin which was perpetual and infectious.

I replaced it upon the counter, thinking how appropriately Jenny had named it—the Smile Boy. Then I went to the rear of the shop again, remembering something I had seen there which I wanted. Jenny halted before the Smile Boy, her hands clasped, a smile stamped upon her features which was almost a reflection of the grinning object.

I watched her as I walked toward her, then my eyes lowered to the counter and I felt myself smiling, too. It occurred to me that a certain friend of mine would be delighted with just such an oddity as this Smile Boy. The impulse struck me to buy this happily grinning thing. Picking it up, I addressed Jenny:

"I will take this. How much?" Over the Chinawoman's face spread a quick look of alarm, and reaching out she took the object from my hand, hugging it close to her breast.

"No, no, lady—no can sell!" Him velly good friend. Ebbley day when sun no shine, and nobody come, Smile Boy him talk to Jenny Chan Foo. Me smile, talk, too. Him velly good friend, lady—no can sell Smile Boy."

And I understood that to Jenny Chan Foo, the Smile Boy represented companionship—its grin was a symbol of good cheer and happiness. As I left the shop and turned to close the door gently behind me, I looked back and saw her standing in that slightly bent attitude with clasped hands in front of the grinning figure, and I almost fancied I could hear the soft little murmur and chuckle that went with the smile shining on the face of Jenny Chan Foo.

BRITISH UNIFORMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The recent intimation that there is to be an immediate return in the British Army to the colored uniform of pre-war days will be welcomed by all who can appreciate the effect of dabs of color in a drab street, as well as by those who are privileged to wear them. This revival will indicate, better than anything else, the return of peaceful days. But it will be remembered that bright uniforms for soldiers are not of very ancient origin. The heyday of gorgeousness was perhaps at the time of the Napoleonic wars. It lasted until the middle of last century and then began to decline as desire for economy set in.

Up to the middle of the sixteenth century soldiers appear to have dressed indiscriminately, wearing only the badge, or crest, of their respective commanders. In the year 1545, toward the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, the Duke of Norfolk gave orders that every soldier should have a coat of blue cloth and that the same should be "guarded" (faced) with red cloth. The right stocking was to be red and the left blue, and a red cross to be sewn upon the uppermost garment.

Thirty years after this, in 1574, the color of the uniform is described as "motley, or other sad green, or russet," but here comes the first mention of the red coat which later became so universal; the cavalry of this period were being given red coats as most fitting to the battlefield. At the time of the Armada the men were wearing "good Kentish broadcloth," although their shirts were of "Osnaburgh holland."

Their trousers or "venetians," as they were called, were also of Kentish broadcloth, and the prevailing color seems to have been gray or "sadd green," or, as we should now say, khaki. A hundred years later, in 1693, the gray color still remains, but faced with the "livery" of the regiment. And now the uniform begins to be more complicated, for we hear of waistcoats, neckcloths, buff gloves with stiff tops, and buff cross belts in addition to the coat and breeches.

During all this long period the captains or colonels of regiments contracted with the King or government to supply the clothing of their men. They received a certain sum of money, and whatever could be saved after the clothing the men went into the colonel's pocket and became known as "off-reckonings."

Perhaps the most gorgeous uniform of all was the old "Bengal Horse Artillery." They wore white buckskin breeches, a dark blue tight-fitting jacket, covered with gold braid and ending with a very high stiff collar, long black boots covering the knees, and a brass helmet with a great comb from which depended a red horsehair plume reaching to the waist. When preparing for an inspection or field day these men would pipe-clay their breeches on their legs the night before and sleep in them, so as to insure a good close fit! And this in the torrid heat of India!

THE INDUSTRIES AT CUALA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—A 15 or 20 minutes' walk between flower-gemmed hedges, and within sight and sound of the winding Dodder hastening to the sea; then, like a bank of roses gleaming through clustering creepers and spreading almond trees, rise the pink walls of the wayside cottage devoted to the Cuala Industries. Built as it is on the outskirts of the village of Churchtown, which is distant from Dublin about three miles to the southwest, it links the centuries gone by with our own time in an unexpected way. For the village takes its name from the ruins of a seventh century church which is incorporated with the modern building, and in which is preserved the very font used at the baptism of the great Duke of Wellington, and of Robert Emmet. The cottage, low-sized and four-roomed, stands in a lovely orchard garden, divided into various plots which are cultivated by the young women employed at the Cuala Industries, each worker having her own particular plot and the sole right to the produce thereof. At present there are about 10 girls, all taken from the neighborhood, employed at Cuala. They are trained without fee and are paid from the outset.

The Word Cuala is the old Irish name for the barony of South Dublin and North Wicklow. The credit for the establishment of these industries is due to two enterprising sisters of the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats, who started the work about 11 years ago. Most publishers are now familiar with the beautiful productions of the Cuala



Ronald Brymer Beckett's bookplate

hand-press, and the books which have been printed and published here are eagerly sought by collectors of rare editions. The paper used is of Irish manufacture and the ink does not fade. The type is of the eighteenth century style and very clear. Nearly all the book illustrations are drawn by the well-known Irish artist, Mr. Jack B. Yeats, another brother of the Misses Yeats.

Among the authors who have had books published by the Cuala press are S. Douglas Hyde, A. E., Lord Dunsany, Lady Gregory, John M. Synge, John Massfield, Tagore, and Ezra Pound, and the Letters of John B. Yeats, R. H. A. (father of this clever family quartette), written between 1911 and 1916 from New York to his poet-son in London, is one of its most recent publications. Cuala book-plates are much sought after, and the purchasers may supply their own designs. Mrs. Coleman Smith drew the design used by Miss Gladys Unger, and Mr. Lennox Robinson, the Irish playwright, suggested the idea carried out so artistically in his Mrs. Bernard Shaw. Mr. John Quinn, and Ronald Brymer Beckett have also had their book-plates made at Cuala. Irish poets of



Gladys Unger's bookplate made at Cuala

note, such as Katherine Tynan Hinkson, F. H. Pearse, Susan L. Mitchell, have contributed verses to the famous Cuala Christmas cards painted and drawn by Mr. Jack Yeats. Occasionally cards are done to order, as were some recently for the Viceregal Lodge.

The Embroideries
While Miss E. Yeats looks after the publishing department, Miss L. Yeats is no less busy with Celtic embroideries, which are universally known and admitted as perfect works of artistic coloring and design. It would be impossible to give anything like an adequate description of, say, a fire-screen mounted on a Sheraton frame, with a foreground of deep blue on which is worked a meadow alive with flowering cow-parsley waving in the wind, and a distant range of misty hills in the background. Birds, flowers, insects and creeping things are all requisitioned and grouped in such wonderful embroideries of fadeless silks. Suits and frocks and garments for all young folk are transformed with loving care into the most fascinating things of beauty adorned with wild roses, daisies or other charms. Cradle-quilts of radiant hue embroidered in tiny flowers oftentimes bear mottoes translated from the Irish around the hems, such as, "Take time

to thrive, my rose of hope"; "A little rest and then the world is full of work to do." Or a motto from William Blake which reads, "Sweet joy I call thee; sweet joy befall thee." In a word, it would be difficult to find any-



Bookplate (Charlotte F. Shaw) made at Cuala

thing in the home, of wearable or decorative fabric, which the workers at the Cuala Industries have not touched and adorned.

DR. SCOTT'S BOOKS

One of the most interesting and valuable libraries in America is owned by a college professor. Dr. Charlotte Anzias Scott, professor of mathematics in Bryn Mawr, who has been fortunate beyond the dreams of the most fortunate collector of old and rare books, in finding manuscripts and first editions. Dr. Scott had intended giving several of her treasures to the Library of University of Louvain, which, however, in its plans for rebuilding and refitting, has decided to make the library an effective instrument in the hands of the twentieth century students of Belgium, with a collection of the latest authorities and editions of the classics. There is to be, so report goes, no place for rare manuscripts and first editions.

According to this report one very valuable and interesting volume from the library of an American college professor will not find the appropriate resting place that its owner hopes for it. Dr. Scott possesses a copy of Apollonius of Perga's Treatise on Conics, Oxford, 1710, which she would be glad to leave to Louvain, if, in this new age, it were acceptable to this institution. This book, edited by Edmund Halley, the astronomer of comet fame, is one of the fundamental works in the history of mathematics. Books of this edition are rare and valuable, the one in Dr. Scott's possession having additional interest because it once belonged to Thomas Taylor, the Cambridge Platonist.

There is another rare volume in Dr. Scott's library which at one time belonged to G. Libri. Her copy of the second edition of Cavalieri's Geometry of Indivisibles, printed in Bologna in 1653, bears his name on the title leaf. How it came into his possession is an open question. A scandal of the last century reveals that this Italian scholar, when he was expelled from his native country as a revolutionist, ingratiated himself in Paris, where he became a member of the Académie des Sciences, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and editor of the Journal des Savants. He held also the office of inspector general of the public libraries of France, and therefore had free access to the printed and manuscript treasures of his adopted country. He was a noted book collector and his library was rich in manuscripts. Suspicions gradually arose that he had used his position to pillage libraries on his official visits. After the revolution of 1848, when Libri was driven out of the country, he was tried in absentia, found guilty, deprived of his offices and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The sentence was never carried out for he stayed away from France all the rest of his life. Afterwards his books were purchased, many of them for the Ashburnham collection. In 1888 the manuscripts most in question were returned to the French national library, but it is not impossible that this volume of Cavalieri's which was purchased by Dr. Scott in 1889 for \$3.50 in New York City may have been a part of the loot.

Perhaps the most beautiful of Dr. Scott's books is a Vieta's Mathematical Works, printed by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevirius in 1646. It is the famous edition edited by François Schooten, a professor at Leyden. Dr. Scott found this volume in a second-hand store in Cambridge, England, so many inches thick with dust, that, at the time of her purchase, she did not realize that it was handsomely bound in English white vellum.

Two books by Sir Isaac Newton are also in her collection. They are dated 1704 and 1736 and show forth the comparatively new art of steel engraving. As a frontispiece to Methods of Fluxions, is a picture of a party hunting birds. One of the sportsmen, a scholar by training, sits calmly on a stone with a scroll on his knee figuring out at just what angle the gun should be aimed. Fortunately the birds are not flying fast or else the scholar is a fleet mathematician, for lines from the hunters' guns to the breasts of the birds speak of the success of the calculation and its application.

It is noticeable that the geometry in these old books, many of them translated from the Greek, is much the same as the geometry which appears today in our high school text books. The algebra, on the other hand, has a strange appearance, for the modern symbols had not been put into use then and in their place are many Latin words and abbreviations.

THE PAMPHLETEER AND THE PUBLIC

"We're going to make the world anew in paper covers." B. W. Huebsch smiled at the prospect, which seemed to be already taking shape in the array of gayly-colored pamphlets scattered on book-cases and chairs, couch and desk.

"The development of pamphlet literature received its greatest impetus from the war," the publisher declared. "In the past five years we have found ourselves facing strange problems, and there has been a tremendous need for the sort of thing that one used to find in the editorial columns of the daily press. People don't read editorials any more, as they did in the old days. And while the need is answered to a limited extent by the serious weeklies, these overlap each other, and have, after all, a very small public. What was and is required is the presentation of facts, the discussion of controversial questions, in the form of cheap literature easily accessible to the general public. Pamphleteering is of course some two hundred years old in England. But it is the difficult problems posed by the changed conditions under which men are working that made for the growth of this type of publication."

"But your first pamphlet was published back in 1911, wasn't it?"

The First Pamphlet

Mr. Huebsch considered a moment. "Yes," he said, with another of his genial smiles. "It was; it was a pamphlet by John Spargo on Socialism. The Socialists have known for a long time that the only way to reach a great number of people is to print cheap editions of what they wanted a great number of people to understand. Gradually, however, the rest of the world is learning the importance of spreading whatever gospel it wishes to present in paper covers."

"They have been doing this sort of thing abroad for years. Every one has bought Taine's novels in the foreign railroad stations, and a good many people have bought the Reklam edition of the classics there, too. Perhaps one more about the bindings of their books over there. They get paper-covered novels to read on the train, and they don't want to spend any money on binding these themselves or even on binding that the publisher puts on. When they get serious works in paper covers they can have them bound in a fashion that will suit their particular taste. England and France, and especially Germany and Russia, are flooded with paper-backed books. In Germany you can put a penny in the slot and get a copy of the Iliad."

"That's another thing!" Mr. Huebsch leaned back in his chair as though he were repeating something that he had often thought. "We talk about pamphlets being cheap, and we say it's the paper shortage and the high cost of labor that's reducing us to this sort of thing. It isn't true. At least not entirely. Cheapness never sold a bad book any more than the high cost of a volume de luxe was a deterrent from the purchase of a good one. Or, one of the most important reasons for printing pamphlets is that the price allows more people to read them. But if they weren't interesting, no matter how cheap they were, no one would buy them."

The Recent Output

A number of Mr. Huebsch's recent pamphlet publications were lying about. Among them were such forensic titles as "The Bullitt Mission to Russia" by Mr. Bullitt himself, "The Aims of Labor" by Arthur Henderson, "Red Rubber" by E. D. Morel. They were all solid material. The illustrations for a forthcoming pamphlet by William Z. Foster on "The Great Steel Strike," which will run to some 300 pages, but which will sell for a dollar, lay on the desk. These photographs, particularly one of Fanny Sclins, the organizer, were decidedly agitating.

"Don't you find the bookellers

rather unwilling to take up this sort of thing?" Mr. Huebsch was asked. He smiled broadly. It seems to be his way of meeting posers. "Of course."

"And don't you think," the interviewer pursued, turning over the pages of Streit's monograph: "Where Iron Is, There Is the Fatherland," "don't you think that one reason for the bookeller's apathy is that this literature deals with such controversial subjects?"

"That is one reason. But," Mr. Huebsch continued with a humorous glance, "the existence of a pamphlet literature is proof of the need for discussion."

The Bookseller's Side
The chief difficulty is with the bookseller. There is no question that pamphlets should sell very well. And if we can sell a large first edition and distribute the cost, the book-seller should receive a nice profit. Personally, I would rather sell 25 pamphlets at \$1 each than five books at \$5 each. But the bookseller is apt to be extremely conservative—the regular small merchant type.

"It is different abroad. In Leipzig, for instance, there is a three years' course for booksellers, partly devoted to the study of literature, art, and the humanities, and partly to the technical end of salesmanship. The same is true of Italy, and Holland was starting some such course at the beginning of the war."

"Is there nothing of the sort in this country?"
"Only the beginnings," said Mr. Huebsch. "You may recall an article which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly about 1915, by Earl Barnes. Not the district attorney," he hastily assured the interviewer, "the educator. It was really the result of a good many conversations we two had had together on the subject of book-selling. He called it 'A New Profession for Women.' Aside from teaching, journalism and secretarial work there is very little for the educated woman to do, if she wants to earn her living in a way which makes her feel herself a useful member of society. As a bookseller she can do just that."

"The bookseller, after all, is a middleman in the best sense of the term. He is actually necessary. The man who lives out in Peoria doesn't want to send his \$2.50 out into the night and not know what kind of book he can expect for it. He wants to examine his book before he buys it, to compare it with other books, to know whether it suits his taste and his needs. The bookseller is there—or should be—in the capacity of guide, philosopher and friend."

The First Lectures

"It was with this idea in mind that some time ago I started some lectures in the various bookshops in New York. I invited experts like Van Wyck Brooks and Mr. Brentano to talk to salesmen from all over the city, one evening at Brentano's, another evening at Putnam's, and so on. Later this developed into regular classes at the Y. M. C. A. And now there is a course of this description given in Philadelphia."

"So you look to the more intelligent bookellers to welcome and promote the growing pamphlet literature?"
"After a while," said Mr. Huebsch confidently, "I think there may well be special sections in the bookshops devoted to current literature of no more than immediate value. These paper-backed books are what scholars use to write their solid treatises, and what the public wants before the thorough study can be put together. We're living in the midst of new problems in every field: in economics, in politics, in social conditions, and we have to appreciate them, understand them, and cope with them. It's a new world in the making."

"And why," quoted the interviewer, "shouldn't we make the world anew in paper covers?"

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AMERICANIZING THE GIRAFFE

We were told the other day how one Andrew Zingara lay down at night with baby leopards, parrots and monkeys and in his leisure, presumably waking, moments endeavored to Americanize foreign-born giraffes.

His choice of bedfellows is a thoroughly sound one; a cheerful voice at dawn makes all the difference in the world and who can supply this better than a parrot, whose imitations of an alarm clock could be at once a source of pleasure and profit? About the monkeys, at a cursory glance, there might seem to be more difficulty, but it is not insurmountable. The monkey has been much misunderstood and has been the object of sharp sayings from Thackeray to Kipling; he is the Ish-mealtie of quadrupeds, the unhoused figure for the animal world, yet without a doubt he possesses a great sense of humor and he is a wonderful acrobat. Gifted as he is with the faculty of imitation, there is no reason why he could not be taught to hand Mr. Zingara his socks of a morning and with a little practice ought to develop a neat wrist at shaving, while he did the boots with his tail.

As for the baby leopard, we call that a downright artistic touch, for leopards are very decorative. Of course, his name must be Nero or Bacchus and each morning the parrot must ask him whether he has changed his spots. If he be a kindly disposed baby leopard, he will always answer with a laugh and playfully nip the parrot, so that excellent bird's simulated discomfiture.

The rest of the trainer's work seems to present greater difficulty; such earnest and well-meant attempts have been made to Americanize other animals than the giraffe and with such discouraging results, that we cannot in frankness do more than wish him success. The giraffe's incapacity for understanding constitutional methods of government and the notorious fact that he has ever been opposed to the referendum and social reform, make him a hard subject. He has, to be sure, a very marked appearance and great speed, but will this make him the more easily Americanized? The more thoughtful student of the problems of today will do well to ponder these considerations and perhaps to say that for the moment the experiment is better deferred, notwithstanding the fact that the parrot and the monkey take naturally and joyously to Americanization.

The Whistley Man

The whistley man once came to town; My! How the boys all stood around! Whistled just like a mocking bird, Cooed just like a dove I heard, Made the chicks go "peep, peep, peep," Sound the owl and ba-hed like sheep, So did the whistley man.

The whistley man made piggy grunt, Showed the donkey in his stunt, Made the horses call for hay, Walked like pigeons at their play, Flapped his wings and rooster-crowed— Lot more things us boys he showed! So did the whistley man.

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RAILROAD WAGE
DECISION AWAITED

In Response to President's Message, Board Announces It Will Try to Expedite Finding—Urgency of Early Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Incipient but significant railroad strikes continue and W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is said to have notified the White House before leaving for Chicago yesterday afternoon that it was becoming increasingly difficult to prevent the men from walking out. Each day's delay adds to the peril, he said. It is believed by the railroad workers here that it will not be possible to prevent a strike of large proportions if the Railroad Labor Board does not make a report soon.

The text of the President's message, sent to the board on June 21, was given out at the White House yesterday, as follows:
"Reports placed before me show the transportation situation hourly growing more difficult and I am wondering whether it would not be possible for your board to announce a decision with reference to the pending wage matter. At least, would it not be possible for your board, if it has reached no final conclusions relative to these vital matters, tentatively to agree upon a settlement or even a partial settlement?"

The encouraging note is in the message from the Railroad Labor Board, said to have been received at the White House yesterday, stating that the entire machinery of the organization had been put to work on the railway wage controversy and the board would do everything in its power to expedite its findings.
The trouble is that the men had so many encouraging messages, with no resulting increase in wages, that they are incredulous and little inclined to wait to see what the board will finally decide to do. All of the strikes in this part of the country so far have been "unauthorized." Efforts were made to persuade the men who went out at the Potomac yards near Alexandria, Virginia, on Wednesday evening, to return to their work, but with little success. The Department of Labor had an emissary there during the day. The men were said to be on the verge of quitting at the Eckington yards, where much of the food for Washington is handled, last evening. At the Washington terminal the men seemed to be willing to stick by their jobs for the present.

"The Labor board alone can head off a national tie-up of freight," declared W. L. McMenimen, deputy president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Message Called Personal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—President Wilson's message to the Railroad Labor Board here was a personal and confidential communication to the chairman of the board, according to a statement issued by Judge R. M. Barton, the chairman. Judge Barton said that he saw no objection to making the correspondence public, but thought it proper to let the President decide. A decision of the board is said to be in sight, but its announcement is not expected before next week.

RENTS INCREASE AS
LAW IS HELD VOID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale rent increases and numerous proceedings in the Municipal Court have followed the decision of the District Court of Appeals that the Rent Act is "totally void," and that the District of Columbia Rent Commission, designed to protect tenants from profiteering landlords, is without jurisdiction. As a result, large numbers of tenants are facing eviction, and there is talk of a defensive combination of tenants.

A rapid exodus of war workers from Washington may relieve the situation somewhat as rooms and apartments are being vacated daily, but landlords are taking advantage of the present unprotected position of the tenants to the full. The Department of Justice announced yesterday that it could not act at present, but that it would prosecute such landlords to the full extent of the law should the rent act later be held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

GOLD COIN FROM
COLOMBIA ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Sent by Columbian bankers to stabilize the exchange between their country and the United States, \$500,000 in United States gold coins, consigned to various American banking houses, arrived yesterday on the steamship Santa Marta, from Kingston, Jamaica, and Central American ports.
At present the Colombian dollar is worth 90 cents in American gold. A year ago the trade balance was in favor of Colombia.

SITUATION ON EVE
OF CHILE ELECTION

SANTIAGO, Chile—Prospect of a solution of the ministerial crisis before the presidential election of today appeared extremely remote last night, owing to repeated failures by the leading parties to agree upon representation of the Liberal Alliance

FISHERIES TREATY
DECLARED UNFAIR

Senator From State of Washington Alleges That Port Privileges Proposed Would Give an Advantage to Canadians

COMMENCEMENT
DAY AT HARVARD

Honorary Degrees Are Conferred on Franklin K. Lane and on Gen. John J. Pershing

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, Gen. John J. Pershing, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and Robert Somers Brooks, of St. Louis, were awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University at its commencement exercises yesterday. Degrees were conferred on 1096 men. Pledges of \$12,157,764.50, of which \$6,867,843.22 has been paid, were announced by Eliot Wadsworth of the Harvard Endowment Fund committee, who declared that the goal of \$15,250,000 must be reached. The largest subscription from one class was from that of 1892, whose members gave, together, \$610,308.50.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, announced gifts by individuals amounting to more than \$50,000, and reported the receipts of the university during the last year as \$8,046,010.93 for capital and \$288,604.96 for immediate use. In this sum is included only money paid in to the treasurer, and it is exclusive of Henry C. Frick's gift and gifts to the Charles W. Eliot Endowment Fund.

University of Michigan Commencement
ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Eight honorary degrees were awarded by Harry B. Hutchins, president of the University of Michigan, at the seventy-sixth annual commencement yesterday, including that of Master of Arts to Maj.-Gen. M. W. Ireland and that of Doctor of Laws to Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder; Edward Francis Gay, editor of the New York Evening Post; Worthington Chauncey Ford, of Boston, statistician, editor and author, and Dr. Marion Leroy Butler, president-elect of the University of Michigan.

Bowdoin College Honors Polar Captain
BRUNSWICK, Maine—Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the steamship Roosevelt, on which Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary set out on his successful quest for the North Pole, was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Bowdoin College yesterday. Other honorary degrees included: Doctor of Letters, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, of Harvard, teacher of literature; the Rev. Chester Berge Emerson, Bowdoin '04, of Detroit, Michigan; Master of Arts, Ben Foster, of New York, landscape painter.
Degrees in course were conferred upon 125 graduates.

CHICAGO OPERA
COMPANY'S TOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A tour of cities in the Mississippi Valley will be made by the Chicago Opera Company before the season is opened in Chicago on November 18, according to an announcement made by cable from Herbert M. Johnson, executive director of the opera company, who is in London. Following the Chicago season at the Auditorium the company will go to the Manhattan Opera House in New York for six weeks, beginning on January 22, and then will go to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Cincinnati before closing its season.

CONFEDERATE REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Col. V. Y. Cook of Batesville, Arkansas, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans, has announced that the next Confederate reunion will be held at Houston, Texas, in October, this year.

FISHERIES TREATY
DECLARED UNFAIR

Senator From State of Washington Alleges That Port Privileges Proposed Would Give an Advantage to Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The treaty recently effected between Great Britain and the United States in relation to fisheries of the North Atlantic and the North Pacific will not be ratified if the Senate Commerce Committee can prevent it. Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington and chairman of the committee, has notified Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State.

The exchange of port privileges proposed by the treaty, Senator Jones alleges, would give Canadian fishermen many unfair advantages over Americans and would make permanent privileges enjoyed as war rights, and which should now be repealed. He also made the charge that the witnesses for the American side most favorable to the proposed treaty were representatives of companies heavily interested in incorporated fishery operations in British possessions who have transferred many of their vessels from American to British registry.

Losses to New England Fleet
"In the three years prior to 1917," he says, "the loss to the New England fleet through transfers of registry was practically 36 percent. If the proposed treaty should be ratified, it is beyond peradventure that within five years thereafter neither upon the North Atlantic nor the Pacific will there be a vessel in the sea fisheries under the American flag. What is required for our fisheries is some truly protective legislation rather than a treaty, and certainly a treaty based on so one-sided a consideration of the subject as that accorded by the American-Canadian fisheries conference should not be further considered."

"The treaty of 1888 and the 'modus vivendi' under which its provisions were made effective notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to ratify, are viewed in different light by the (State) department than they appear to us, or to Canadian authorities on fishing matters. The department sees in the instrument only a privilege intended to be secured to American fishermen, with no reciprocal privileges to Canadians, such as it now seeks to provide for them through the terms of the proposed treaty. The facts do not justify such belief."

Treaty More Advantageous to Canada
"The treaty of 1888 was denied ratification by the Senate because, as admitted by Canadian authorities on the fisheries, it was more advantageous to Canada than the previous ones, which had in each case been terminated at the request of the United States. Notwithstanding, the treaty you now propose would go much further than that treaty in giving to subjects of His Majesty advantage over Americans in the fisheries."

"Had there been no restraint of the testimony of those Americans interested in an American development of the fisheries, there could and doubtless would have been written into the record of hearings in New England evidence which will yet be introduced if the treaty should be signed and come before the Senate, from which can be drawn no other conclusion than that the benefits from the 'modus' were so vastly greater to Canada than the United States that the Canadian public opinion would demand a continuation of the privileges thereunder to within Canada. The prosperity of many Canadian communities is dependent upon American operations. There is available uncontrovertible evidence in support of these conclusions."

It should not be forgotten, says Mr. Jones, "that the proposed treaty would open the ports of the Great Lakes and the Gulf to foreign operations, and, as well, the ports of California. If these ports are opened by treaty to subjects of His British Majesty, are they to be denied, if demanded, to citizens of Japan?"

BUSINESS USURY LAW URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—In his leading editorial in The Commoner, just issued, William Jennings Bryan declares his intention to champion a usury law for business as well as for banking. He says that the unnecessary middle-

man should be eliminated and the useful middleman compelled to serve at a reasonable rate. The profiteer, he declares, is not only robbing those whom he is supposed to serve, but threatening the whole industrial system. The heira from the farm, he says, is due to the exactions of middlemen. His remedy is to limit the charges of all handlers of goods.

ENFORCEMENT OF
PROHIBITION LAW

Activity in Five Southern States Shown in Report of Supervisor of Internal Revenue Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—That federal prohibition laws are being enforced in the five states included in the Gulf division and that internal revenue agents are vigilantly carrying on their work of "cleaning out" illicit distilleries and destroying illicit stills, is evidenced by the monthly report just enumerated and forwarded to Washington, District of Columbia, by Daniel J. Gantt, supervisor of the internal revenue agents of this district. During the month of May, 495 stills were destroyed by federal prohibition agents in the five states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, all of which comprise the Gulf division. Of this number 254, or more than eight a day, were destroyed in the State of Georgia alone.

Equipment valued at \$155,908.25 was seized in these states during this time, and included 31 automobiles and a \$40,000 sailing vessel. The number of stills destroyed and the value of the property seized during last month were the largest totals recorded in this division since national prohibition became effective last January.

With 254 stills destroyed, 2234 and 181,170 gallons of liquor and beer, respectively, destroyed, with the valuation of property seized set at \$68,881.76, and with 223 prosecutions recommended, the State of Georgia easily led the other four states of the division during the month. Alabama, with 98 arrests for violation of the prohibition law, led the other states in the number of arrests made during the month. Georgia stood second with 50 arrests recorded. During the month 15 automobiles were seized in this State, 14 in Alabama, and two in Florida. Florida's seized property was brought up to \$52,682 following the capture of a \$40,000 schooner laden with rye whisky, cognac, opiates, etc.

Warning by Wisconsin Dries

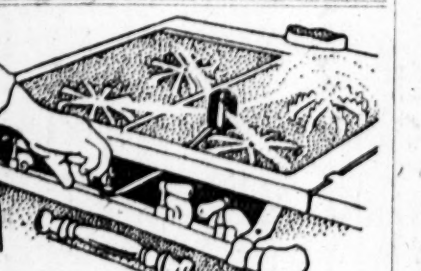
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—"Two congressional districts in Wisconsin can be kept wet for 10 years by the exchange of a single plank," says the Anti-Saloon League, in warning temperance people against the election of a wet Legislature, which would "gerrymander the State and greatly strengthen the chances of sending wet congressmen from this State to Washington." The league urges the dries to organize for the primaries and the fall election.

HERBERT S. HADLEY
CHARGES BRIBERY

SEDALIA, Missouri—Assertions that alleged efforts of certain Missouri Republican leaders to throw support of the state's delegation to a presidential candidate from whose campaign fund they had received money were not new, and that similar attempts had been made in 1908, 1912, and 1916, were made by Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor, read at a meeting of Missouri Republicans here yesterday.

ALLAN A. RYAN EXPELLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Stock Exchange expelled Allan A. Ryan Thursday for membership on charges of "conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," and ordered him to sell his seat in that body. Mr. Ryan was declared guilty of having violated regulations of the exchange by conducting a corner in Stutz Motors, trading in which was suspended after the price had advanced from 100% to 391.



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ANTHRACITE COAL
WORKERS' DEMANDS

Federal Commission Told That Operators Are Profiteering at Expense of Public and Employees—\$6 Minimum Asked

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—The general public and the mine workers were described as the joint victims of profiteering on the part of the coal operators by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, in presenting yesterday to the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission a demand that the workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields be granted a minimum wage of \$6 a day.
"If the excessive profits resulting from the coal monopoly were eliminated and the industry conducted with a wholesome regard for the public welfare," said Mr. Murray, "a liberal return could be made to capital honestly invested; the wages of the anthracite workers could be increased to American living standards, and the price of coal to the consumer could be greatly reduced."

"Under the practical operation of the coal monopoly since 1898, both the worker in the mines and the consumer or anthracite coal have been grievously exploited. Until conditions have been turned to the public interest, there can be no permanent hope in the industry either for those who labor to produce coal or those who use it for domestic or other purposes."

The Miners' Demands
The anthracite miners' demands were summarized by Mr. Murray as follows:

Establishment of a minimum living wage of \$6 a day for adult workers.
Increase of \$1 a day to all men who receive above the minimum.

Increases of 31 per cent on all contract rates.
Extension of the eight-hour day to those occupations based on a longer work day, such as engineers, pump men and stable men.

Standardization of rates of pay for the same work throughout the field.
Formal recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Murray declared the miners had remained at work since the beginning of the controversy in March, preferring to suffer individual hardships rather than bring about general hardships to the public.

Profiteering Blamed For Prices

Mr. Murray declared that the mine workers were prepared to prove conclusively that profiteering of the big coal interests, and not wage advances to the workers, was responsible for the soaring prices to the consumers.
"We can prove official data," he asserted, "that there is no relation between labor costs of mining anthracite coal and the exorbitant price which is being exacted from the consumer, or, in other words, that the rates of pay of anthracite mine workers are not the determining factor in fixing the price of coal to the consumer. One contention will be, and we shall demonstrate its correctness, that by propaganda and misrepresentation the attempt has been made to have the public believe that if the wages of anthracite mine workers or other classes of industrial workers are increased it will bring about an other step in the vicious circle of the increased cost of living. Nothing could be further from the truth. This claim, we shall show, is merely the expedient which has been used by the coal and other profiteers who have robbed and are robbing the public, to attempt to place the guilt of their crimes upon Labor."

Earnings Grossly Insufficient

The highest paid miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields can earn little more than \$100 a month under the present wage scale, Thomas Kennedy, president of the district No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, told the commission. He declared that such an amount was "grossly insufficient for a

WHICH WAY?

THERE are two ways of traveling—one, to start blindly out into the world seeking the sights worth the seeing; the other, the Cook way—having planned in advance, as an architect plans a building, as a tour every step of which is made comfortable and enjoyable, avoiding the uninteresting but including all that is worth while.

The Cook organization, with its experience of 78 years, is better than ever prepared to take from your shoulders the burden of travel detail. Write us of your tentative plans and for our itineraries in Europe, the Far East, or elsewhere.

THOS. COOK & SON, NEW YORK
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

NEW YORK ALBANY TROY
DAILY SAILINGS
From Pier 31, N. Y. City
at Desbrosses St. weekdays 6 P. M. and 7 P. M.
Sundays & Holidays 6 P. M. and 9 P. M.
West 182nd St. half hour later
(Daylight Saving Time.)
The Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Phone Canal 9000, New York.

family to enjoy even the barest necessities of life."
Mr. Kennedy contended that anthracite miners must work overtime to make enough money to "eke out an existence." He said a miner paid the highest inside day rates—\$4.62—would earn \$126.126 a year if he worked 273 days—the number, he added, afforded by the anthracite operators in 1919.

"We contend," Mr. Kennedy declared, "that the anthracite industry owes to its employees enough wages for an eight-hour day, which is the basic day in the industry, to enable the workers to live according to the American standard of living and to be able to save money for future needs."

William O. Thompson, the chairman of the commission, in his opening statement laid special stress on the fact that the commission had been appointed after both sides had signified their willingness to accept and abide by the award of the commission. Therefore, although the commission had a function of arbitration, it in a sense carried out the plan of collective bargaining, at least to the extent that the miners and operators were willing to accept its decision as a part of their collective bargaining procedure.

MINNESOTA FARMERS
WILL STORE WOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—As a result of heavy offerings and a drawing back on the part of the regular buyers, who are loaded up with stocks, the market for uncleaned wool in this territory has dropped from 53 to 50 cents a pound. Farmers from various towns held a meeting at Superior recently and decided to store their wool for a month in the hope that conditions in the trade would improve. A large building was obtained for a storehouse and to begin with 20,000 pounds of wool will be stored in it. Should market conditions not improve soon, it is proposed by the farmers to obtain advances on the stored wool under the plan recently announced by the Federal Reserve banks.

Sheep-raising has been undertaken extensively in this part of the country on cut-over lands taken over for the purpose last fall when thousands of sheep were moved from Montana after the forage failure in that State. The industry, irrespective of that factor, has been growing remarkably during the last three years. Some individual farmers here are ready to offer as much as 3000 pounds of wool this season.

ADVERTISING PLANS
OF SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advertising men of the entire United States will participate in a national survey of advertising possibilities for the merchant marine of this country with a view to increasing the profits of the ships while under the operation of the United States Shipping Board. The disposal of more than \$3,000,000,000 worth of seagoing vessels and more than \$300,000,000 worth of surplus materials will also be taken up in the survey.
A conference of advertising men was held here on Wednesday and yesterday at which W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board presided. It was decided that the survey should include the operation and sale of ships and advertising for supplies required for their operation.

H. Laue, who has been with the Shipping Board for two years, will be advertising director of the Shipping Board. The cost of the survey will be about \$50,000. Advertising agencies and other advertising interests were prominent at the conference.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

Daylight-saving time out of Boston.

METROPOLITAN LINE

To NEW YORK
All the way by Water Through
CAPE COD CANAL
Steamers Leave India Wharf, Atlantic City, Daily (including Sunday) at 8 P. M.

BANGOR LINE

Sailings Every Day Except Sundays
From India Wharf at 6 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Northport, Belfast, Bucksport and Bangor.
Saturdays only for Searsport and Winterport. Steamers leaving Boston connect at Portland for North Haven, Stonington, So. West Harbor, North East Harbor, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor, Dark Harbor, Seamen, So. Brookville, Sargentville, Deer Isle and Brooklin.
Steamers leaving Boston Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays connect at Rockland for So. Brookville and Bluehill.

PORTLAND

Leave Central Wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

TO ST. JOHN, N. B.
Also to Eastport and Lunenburg, Me.
Leave Central Wharf Mondays and Fridays, 10 A. M.

BOSTON & YARMOUTH S. S. CO., LTD.
YARMOUTH, N. S.

Four Trips a Week from Central Wharf, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf, tel. Fort Hill 4300; or City Office, 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Fort Hill 4823.

SOUTH
LAMPPOST-HOLT LINE

Frequent sailings from New York by modern, fast and luxurious appointed passenger steamers. Apply Company's office, 42 Broadway, N. Y. or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, W. H. Hayes, S. S. & Tourist Agents, 10 Cornhill, Boston.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
COURSE FOUNDED

Professorship of Civil Rights Established for Encouragement of Individual Effort

EASTON, Pennsylvania—The gift of \$100,000 in stock for the establishment of the Fred Morgan Kirby professorship of civil rights at Lafayette College has attracted considerable attention by reason of the terms of the foundation.

In establishing this chair the donor declares that it is for "the purpose of establishing a course of instruction in the civil rights of individuals, meaning thereby all those absolute rights of persons, such as the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property as regulated and protected by law, to the end that individual initiative and effort may be encouraged, and promoted and protected, and may receive its just reward; that the fallacies of Socialism and kindred theories and practices, which tend to hamper and discourage and throttle individual effort and individual energy, may be exposed and avoided." A firm belief is expressed that the protection of the civil rights of individuals has contributed greatly to the advancement of the nation, and that actual and threatened encroachments on these rights will imperil the country and destroy the prosperity and happiness of our people.

PREMIER GIOLITTI
GREETED MR. WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

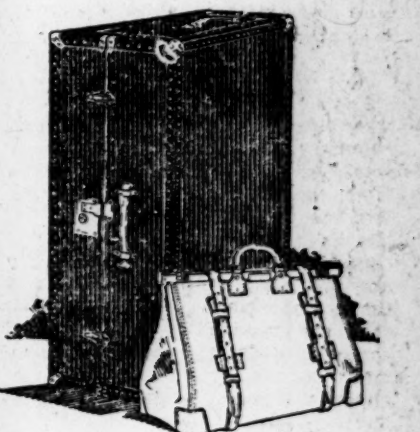
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegram of greeting has been sent to President Wilson by Premier Giolitti on behalf of the new Italian Government. The message reads:

"In taking charge of the government I wish to send my greetings to the President of the great American nation and assure him of the feeling of deep cordiality which the Italian people have toward the people of America. May I also express the hope that the two governments will heartily cooperate for the consolidation of peace, upon which depends the future of humanity."
(Signed) "GIOLITTI."

CHINESE COOLIE FARM
LABOR ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chinese coolie labor for farm work as a remedy for the shortage and cutting down the cost of labor was advocated by Judge Marcus Kavanagh in an address before the Illinois Retail Dry Goods Association at its annual convention here.

Two
Favorites—

Motor Wardrobe
"Likly" Trunk

Three drawers—hat form—laundry bag—complete set of hangers.

Extra fine hardware. Cloth lined throughout. Light but strong. Heavy black army duck bound with heavy black vulcanized fibre.
Ideal for motoring, camping, etc.

36"x22"x14"

\$40

The "Londoner"
"Likly" Kit Bag

Heavy, soft, hand-boarded cowhide. Satin finish brass trimmings. Finest tan rib serge lining. Three full length pockets. Rubber lined pockets for toilet articles.
A Bag of week-end or several day capacity.

\$75

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON, MASS.

Beaded Tip
The Tip Cannot Pull Off
If They Are Genuine
Look on the wrapper for
"BEADED"
AT SHOE STORES AND SHOE SHINE SHOPS
AN
"AMERICAN LEADER"
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
UNITED LACE & BINDING CO. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PIPE LINE BILLS IN CONTROVERSY

Independents Line Up With Standard Oil in Opposing Measures Designed to Aid Smaller Louisiana Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Three bills of great importance to the oil industry and to the production of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils, not only in Louisiana but in the entire field fed by the wells of Louisiana, are the subject of sharply contested hearings before special committees of the Legislature, and probably will so continue for two or three weeks before they are reported back to the lower house or Senate.

These bills provide that all oil pipe lines within the State shall be made common carriers; that a company owning a pipe line in a field where more oil is produced than the pipe line can carry shall not own more of its own oil through its own pipe line than of the oil produced by companies not owning pipe lines; that companies owning oil wells and pipe lines must organize entirely separate companies to operate and own the pipe lines.

Bills Aimed at Standard Oil

These bills were aimed, primarily, at the Standard Oil Company, which, by claiming that its pipe lines are part of its refinery equipment, has been able to handle only its own oil to the exclusion of the oil of a number of independent producers, and has so forced these small producers to sell out to it at prices alleged to have been much below the market value of the lands and wells. The pipe lines, being made common carriers by these bills, and operated by separate companies from those operating wells and refineries, would come under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission.

It was expected at the introduction of these bills that all the independent oil producers would support them, though a contest was expected from the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. Much to the surprise of the legislators, and especially to that of the senators who introduced the bills, however, the independents lined up with the Standard in their opposition, when the joint legislative committee commenced its hearings on the measures. In fact, the independents were even more aggressive opponents of the proposed laws than the agents of the Standard Oil Company. Some few of the independent operators endorsed the measures, but the majority lined up solidly with the Standard and Judge M. R. Milling, of Shreveport, representing the opposing independents, declared at the hearing:

"We are not in any way affiliated or connected with the Standard Oil Company, but we are here to oppose the most drastically unjust legislation ever proposed in Louisiana."

Arguments Before Committee

Supporters of the measures made their arguments before the legislative committee on the ground that they would remove the hands of monopoly from the oil industry in the State; that the producer is compelled to sell his oil at whatever price the pipe line owner fixes; that pipe line owners not only control the market, but also limit production to suit themselves; that the making of pipe lines into common carriers means the development of the entire Louisiana field, and opens every market to every producer, no matter how small; that combinations whereby small producers can be ruined through refusal of larger companies to buy their oil, will be barred, and a square deal enforced for all producers, large and small; and that every producer be given exactly the same opportunity to get his product to market.

Refusal of the companies to build pipe lines into new fields because those lines—if the proposed laws were passed—would be turned over to the control of the producers and of the State Railroad Commission, was the principal argument advanced by the opponents of the bills. "Every barrel of oil being produced in Louisiana is being marketed," according to Judge Milling, in his argument, "and the proposed legislation is unnecessary, as well as ruinous to the pipe line builders."

The hearings will continue indefinitely.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The 20 British merchants who have been touring this country for the last six months investigating department store and commercial conditions are expected to return to New York today from Toronto, Canada, and to sail for Europe tomorrow on the steamship Baltic. These English department store owners plan to bind together the retail interests of the two countries through an international association made up of the Drapers Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom, which they represent, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the corresponding American body.

Arrangements have been made for

**Paris
Cleaners and Dyers**
WALNUT SIX
DETROIT, MICH.

THE NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE

**BRICK AND TILE
SHORTAGE RELIEVED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—The tile and brick shortage that has been delaying building here will be at an end soon, as the Parker Brick and tile Company now has another big kiln burning which is turning out enough brick and tile to supply all needs for a while. This kiln will turn out about 150,000 brick and 45,000 tile in the present burning, which will meet the present demand, but more kilns will be fired as soon as possible.

The demand for brick and tile has increased so that local yards have all they can do to fill orders. The great shortage in cars has been responsible for the brick and tile situation, because it has made outside shipments impossible. Most of the new construction in Santa Barbara and its sister town, Montecito, is calling for a great amount of either hollow-tile brick or reinforced concrete. These materials are being used even in the bungalows, which dwellings are attracting a good deal of attention from tourists as well as residents.

GAME PRESERVE FOR UTAH RESERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

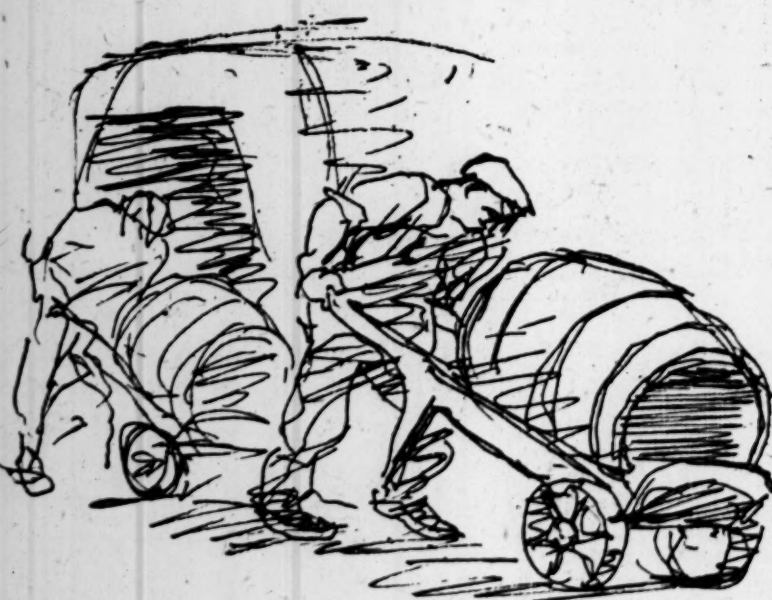
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Opportunity will be afforded tourists to see deer, mountain sheep and grouse in their native wildness under a plan being worked out by R. H. Siddoway, state fish and game commissioner. The project put on the way to execution is reservation of an area 12 by six miles on the east side of Little Zion cañon as a game preserve.

Travel facilities into Little Zion cañon are being improved and the expectation is that a large number of tourists will visit the wonderful gorge. To add to the attraction of scenic grandeur, it is proposed by the fish and game commissioner to set aside the two full sections of forest and cliff land as a habitation for such game animals and birds as thrive in that part of the country.

BREAKWATER FOR HARBOR TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—With the signing of the bill by the President appropriating funds to cover the cost of the survey of the harbor, by war department engineers, plans for a breakwater building for Santa Barbara harbor have been enthusiastically begun. Not only will the shipping business of the town be augmented,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Rattling heavy loads over the dusty cobbles

mented, but the entire city will profit by this purpose to protect the fleets of the nation on its western coast, which has long been neglected, forgotten by Congress. As the harbor is rather limited in size, it is expected to give protection only to the smaller craft of the navy.

ILLITERATES MAY ENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instructions issued yesterday by the Secretary of War provide that from July 20 enlistments in the army of illiterates and non-English speaking citizens and aliens who intend to become citizens will be permitted. Such enlistments will be for three years only and will be confined to members of the white race. The illiterates and those deficient in English will be assigned to educational centers, where they will be given thorough instruction in the English language.

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT

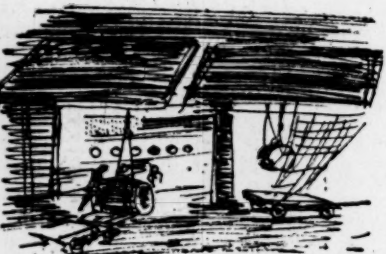
Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

THE NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Every one coming to dock in a steamer has watched with interest the men who catch the lines, haul the big hawser over the piles, and help make the ship fast. He has heard the rumble and rattle of hand trucks rolling up out of the hold, and seen the bales, crates, boxes and innumerable varieties of freight being piled in order on the pier. The grimy and brawny men, with their hooks pulling the boxes this way and that, shouting to each other, responding to the shrill whistles of the foreman amid the confusion, seem often to be in imminent danger of their lives. The workers who do all this, and who also load the ship before she goes out, stowing the cargo carefully so it will not shift, and operating the immense tackles, are the longshoremen. They are a strong independent lot, and their work demands not only muscles and dexterity, but often a considerable amount of knowledge and skill as well.

In spite of their absolute necessity in the channels of commerce, the longshoremen's work has never been regularized. One may often see them standing in lines or semicircles outside the piers, waiting to be hired. If they work on the ocean liners, they must follow the wireless news to know when a great ship is expected; when she arrives they must be on hand to compete for work, whether it be a hot noon in August or a zero night in February. Often they are not hired for any definite period, but may be laid off or discharged without a moment's notice. The busiest of them alternate between long and exhausting shifts and complete idleness, perhaps lasting for days at a time. Coastwise longshoremen of course can work more regularly, but even here there is no stable labor force, and a man has to run his chance. Longshoremen are of different types of citizenship. Some of them are steady, hard-working men with families to support. These are those who have chosen the occupation and remain at it, and they make up the strength of the unions. At the other end of the scale are the ne'er-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A typical scene at the docks

do-wells of the waterfront, who are ready to take any kind of job that offers, even at starvation wages, and who have no scruples about accepting the work of strike-breaking at a time of industrial conflict.

On coming from the pier to the street the traveler sees the trucks rattling over waiting for the freight, or rattling over the dusty cobbles. The men who drive the teams or motor-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

trucks are the teamsters, and many of them belong to various branches of the teamsters' union. There are the express drivers, who have to work with the greatest possible speed along crowded streets, in a nerve-racking jam of traffic, for eight to ten hours a day. There are the furniture drivers, who carry desks and pianos up flights of stairs, and suffer the reproaches of the nervous housewife on moving day. There are the milk drivers, who must arise soon after midnight in summer and winter alike, to see that the milk is at the door in the morning for the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NORBRO SHOP
THIS APRON DRESS \$4.50
Is a dainty little flowered voile—comes in light blue, pink and yellow.
The Schu collar of white organza is edged with a colored ruffle. It crosses in front and ties in a fluffy bow in back—very airy and becoming.
The Norbro Shop 17 East Grand River Ave., Detroit.

babies of a great city. Where the longshoremen leave the freight at the piers and the railroad freight handlers leave it at the railroad yards, the teamsters pick it up.

Besides these two groups of workers, there are many others essential to the great complex of transport in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The picturesque headquarters of the longshoremen's union

an Atlantic port. Railroad workers of all classes, from locomotive engineers to laborers on the tracks, cannot be dispensed with. We need also the workers in the warehouses and terminals, the clerks and foremen, the express employees, the captains, pilots, engineers and deck hands of the tugs which tow the lighters about the harbors. We need the seamen on the steamers and sailing vessels. If goods are to flow smoothly, no one can be spared.

Altogether, the transport workers in the port of New York number about 110,000, and they belong to about 24 separate unions. If any of these unions, or any group of them, stops work, it is likely to cause a traffic jam all along the line, which leads to uncounted economic loss. During the recent period of rising prices and demobilization, there is hardly one of these groups that has not had its grievance; and many of them have, at various times, struck. The results have frequently been unsatisfactory to the workmen, and taken altogether they have been well-nigh disastrous to commerce, and hence to production and prices.

The Causes of Discontent

Some of the strikes have resulted from an attempt on the part of the employer to withdraw recognition granted during the war, some from the attempt to lengthen out the working day beyond eight hours, some from the lagging of wages behind the mounting cost of living. Altogether there have been 16 strikes in Atlantic coast ports since January 1, 1918. During the past two years coastwise steamers have been tied up nearly one-sixth of the time, and this year nearly two-thirds of the working days have been lost. It is the inconvenience and loss consequent upon this long series of troubles that has caused the New York merchants to embark upon a fight against the unions.

The immediate occasion is a strike of the coastwise longshoremen. These men now receive 65 cents an hour. If they should work regularly eight hours a day for all the working days in the year, they would be getting about \$500 a year less than it costs, according to virtually all the economists who have studied the subject, to maintain a family of five in New York on a level of bare subsistence, with no comforts, no reading matter, no savings or insurance. The men want 80 cents an hour, which is paid to deep-sea longshoremen. According to the National Adjustment Commission, the coastwise lines cannot afford to pay any more than they are now paying, without an increase in rates, which are controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But rates have not been increased, wages have not been raised and the longshoremen won't go back to work. It is like the woman trying to get the pig over the stile. The lines are

**Exclusive Styles
In Misses' and Women's
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Skirts, Waists and Furs,**

The Rollins Co.
299 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,
DETROIT

dj Healy shops
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

**Presenting
CORRECT STYLES**
Costumers to Gentlewomen

**IN DETROIT
SEND
FETTER'S FLOWERS**
17 Adams Ave., East, Phone Main 1265
1635 Woodward Ave., Phone Market 6688

trying to break the strike by employing such non-union labor as can be picked up on the waterfront.

Here the teamsters, comrades of the longshoremen, interpose their veto. They do not see why, when self-respecting family men cannot afford to work for a given price, the irresponsi-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ble should be called in to take their places. Besides, they want the co-operation of the longshoremen in any future struggle of their own. Therefore they refuse to haul freight unloaded from steamers by strikebreakers.

The Merchants Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Chamber of Commerce of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The ne'er-do-wells of the waterfront

State of New York, and the Chambers of Commerce of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, are outraged by the teamsters. They have formed the "Citizens Transportation Association," are raising a \$5,000,000 fund, have employed Colonel Molitor, an army expert in trucking, and are hiring non-union teamsters to move the freight. They say they are preparing to fight the unions all along the line. The unions in turn are arming for battle, with the American Federation of Labor behind them. Whenever a non-union truck leaves a coastwise pier, it is followed by an automobile full of pickets, who try to persuade the union men at the other end not to unload it. They are followed by an automobile load of policemen to prevent trouble. If the steamship line refuses to receive the goods, fearing a strike of its own employees, it violates the law as a common carrier and is subject to an injunction and heavy

Evening Slippers
Trim and dainty and of exclusive design are our evening slippers.
May we send you a catalogue if you live in another city?
FYFES
Woodward and Adams, DETROIT

SUMMER APPAREL
In Charming Black and White Effects
SHOP OF BLACK
Second Floor—Washington Arcade
DETROIT

Himelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.
ALL SUMMER FURS GREATLY REDUCED
Our magnificent collection of fur capes, coats, collars and stoles, consisting of Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, Kolinsky, Mole and Squirrel, all greatly priced reduced.

STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in **SMART APPAREL** guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 38 to 44.
LANE BRYANT
2d Floor Washington Arcade 285 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

The Russel Co.
280-284 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

damages. So the strike threatens to spread until the whole port is involved at once. It might be simpler for the merchants to picket the Interstate Commerce Commission, but after all that could settle only one controversy. The merchants apparently wish to defeat and overawe all the unions, and thus to avoid future demands.

As in most large conflicts of this sort, there are reactionary and progressive factions on both sides. The reactionaries now seem to be in control of both. The progressive employers prefer the way of peace and negotiation, since they recognize at least some justice in the demands of the men. They fear the consequences of a general engagement, and they are not quite so hopeful as the controlling faction about the possibility of dispensing with organized labor as a consenting factor in the transportation of the port. They feel that the present course of action is a highly expensive way to obtain a victory that will be at most transitory. Before the issue was joined, they were given a chance to get the men back to work by promising to bring pressure to bear for an increase in rates. Failing in this attempt, they apparently had nothing better to propose, and had to give way to the militants.

The leadership of the strikers is at present in the hands of the reactionary officials of the longshoremen and teamsters, who favor "craft autonomy," and do not see any farther than the immediate struggle, with its necessity for fighting tactics. It is these officials who are chiefly responsible for the generalship—or lack of it—which led to a long series of separate strikes on the part of separate unions, instead of united action. The progressives, on the other hand, see the ineffective character of such strategy, and its disastrous results in the long run. For months they have been working toward the formation of an industrial alliance among all the transport workers, so that they would either strike together and achieve their aims promptly, or else not strike at all. Rather than allowing the various crafts to go out one at a time and so merely to irritate the employers and the public by sympathetic boycotts, the progressives would form a central executive council for all the crafts, with power to call strikes and to negotiate. The council would gather up all the grievances together, it would assess them and prepare an unanswerable case, and then it would go to the employers as a unit, and demand consideration. There is no reason why, if such an organization were formed by the unions, there could not arise the enlightened kind of collective bargaining which exists in the clothing industry, with "impartial machinery" for the settlement of minor disputes without stoppages of work.

The impending conflict is sure to result in great loss to everyone, and is very likely to have no decisive result. At some time in its course, or after it is over, the chance of the progressives on both sides may open. Then we shall see whether the time has yet arrived in transportation when reason and organization will triumph over blind combativeness and anarchy. For that time surely will come sooner or later, and not until it does come will our ports function as they should.

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The J. L. Hudson Co.
Detroit, Mich.

The 1900 Cataract Washer and the Hoover Sweeper are featured by the Housewares Store. Demonstrations. Terms.

HUDSON'S—Seventh Floor—Farmer St. Building

Victrolas
\$15 to \$400
Easy Payments if desired. First floor salesrooms. Prompt, courteous, helpful service.
Immense stock of records.

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PEACE TREATY WITH TURKEY ANALYZED

Treaty, Handed to Tewfik Pasha, Contains Thirteen Sections and Envisages Eventual Accession of Russians to It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The scene of the brief but momentous ceremony of the handing of the Peace Treaty to the Turkish delegation in Paris recently was the Clock Room at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. Around the great horseshoe table was seated a concourse of ambassadors, ministers and diplomats of the allied nations, presided over by Mr. Millerand, the French Premier. At the end of the table places were reserved for the Turkish plenipotentiaries, Tewfik Pasha, Reshad Bey, Ministers of the Interior, Fahed Din Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, and Djenui Pasha, Minister of Public Works, who were accompanied by Colonel Henry and an Italian officer.

The plenipotentiaries were introduced by Mr. de Fouquieres, Director of the Protocol, all present rising at their entry. Mr. Millerand then opened the proceedings by addressing the delegation as follows:

"The allied powers have instructed me to hand you the draft of the peace treaty, which they request you to accept. They have decided that any discussions are to take place in writing. You will kindly, therefore, make your observations in writing, and they will likewise be replied to in writing. You have been granted a period of one month in which to send in your observations, and it is understood that we are ready to receive any documents you consider necessary for our information."

Prolonging a Cruel War

"Gentlemen of the Ottoman delegation, yielding to foreign pressure, Turkey in 1914 began hostilities against the allied powers, as the result of which the allied powers were faced with the prolongation of a cruel war by possibly several years. It is therefore the duty of the allied powers to take efficacious precautions with a view to avoiding such formidable perils in the future."

"While insuring the freedom of the Straits, the allied powers have decided to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan at Constantinople. This decision emphasized their desire to conclude with the Ottoman Empire a just treaty, which takes into account the legitimate rights, interests and aspirations of Turkey—a peace based on the principles of right, liberty and justice, for the victory of which the Allies fought."

The draft of the treaty was then handed to Tewfik Pasha, who rose, and holding the document with trembling hands, declared with considerable emotion: "The delegation will reply to the allied powers within the period fixed, after careful scrutiny of the conditions which have just been handed to it."

Analysis of Treaty

The French Premier thereupon declared the meeting at an end. To the treaty, as it was delivered, there was a descriptive introduction, which broadly explained the purposes of the contents, namely, that they were designed in the first instance to set forth the conditions upon which the allied powers will make peace with Turkey, and in the second, to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for more stable and equitable conditions in the future and for the betterment of mankind. The latter purpose was stated to have given reason for the inclusion of the covenant of the League of Nations and the International Labor Convention.

The treaty itself is divided into 13 sections. The first part contains the covenant of the League of Nations, to which functions are assigned in various places in the treaty. The second part describes the new geographical frontiers of Turkey in Europe and Asia.

The Boundaries of Turkey

The frontier of Turkey in Europe is approximately that of Tchatalja lines, the northern half of these lines being, however, advanced in a northwesterly direction so as to include within the boundaries of Turkey the whole area of Lake Derkos, which is a reservoir for the supply of water to Constantinople.

The boundaries of Turkey in Asia remain the same except as regards the new frontier in Europe and the southern frontier, which, together with boundary of the Greek administrative zone round Smyrna (see section dealing with Smyrna below), is shown approximately on the attached map. The above boundaries are described in detail in the treaty in so far as they are not left to be settled by boundary commissions on the spot. Provision is also made in the treaty for a possible modification of the present frontier between Turkey and the independent state of Armenia—viz., the former Russo-Turkish frontier in this region, by reference to the arbitration of the President of the United States regarding a new boundary for Armenia in the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis.

Special Régimes

The third part binds the Turks to accept immediate and contemplated political changes in Europe and Asia brought about by the treaty and establishes a special régime for the waterways of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It provides for the autonomy and possible eventual independence of Kurdistan, and creates a special régime for the district round

Smyrna under Turkish sovereignty, but effective Greek administration. Eastern Thrace, to approximately the Tchatalja line, is assigned to Greece. The text of Part III first deals with Constantinople: Subject to the provisions of the treaty, the parties agree to the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople, but a reservation is made that, if Turkey fails to observe the provisions of the treaty or of supplementary treaties or conventions, particularly as regards the protection of minorities, the allied powers may modify the above provisions, and Turkey agrees to accept any dispositions which may be made in this connection.

Commission of the Straits

The navigation of the Straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, is to be open in future both in peace and war to every vessel of commerce or of war and to military and commercial aircraft without distinction of flag. These waters are not to be subject to blockade, and no belligerent right is to be exercised nor any act of hostility committed within them unless in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

A "Commission of the Straits" is established with control over these waters, to which both the Turkish and Greek governments delegate the necessary powers. The commission is composed of representatives appointed respectively by the United States of America (if and when that government is willing to participate), the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Russia (if and when Russia becomes a member of the League of Nations), Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria (if and when Bulgaria becomes a member of the League of Nations). Each power is to appoint one representative, but the representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia have two votes each, and the representatives of the other three powers one vote each.

The commission exercises its authority in complete independence of the local authority, with its own flag, budget, and separate organization. The commission is charged with the execution of any works necessary for the improvement of the channels or the approaches to harbors, lighting and buoying, the control of pilotage and towage, the control of anchorages, the control necessary to assure the execution in the ports of Constantinople and Haider Pasha of the régime laid down in that part of the treaty relating to ports, waterways, and railways, and the control of all matters relating to wrecks and salvage and lighterage.

In the case of threats to the freedom of passage of the Straits, special provision is made for appeal by the commission to the representatives at Constantinople of Great Britain, France, and Italy, which powers, under the military provisions of the treaty, provide forces for the occupation of the zone of the Straits. These representatives will concert with the naval and military commanders of the allied forces the necessary measures, whether the threat comes from within or without the zone of the Straits.

Commission's Powers

Provision is also made for the acquisition of property or permanent works by the commission, the raising of loans, the levying of dues on shipping in the Straits, the transfer to the commission of the functions exercised within the waters of the Straits by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health, the Turkish Sanitary Administration, and the National Life Boat Service of the Bosphorus, and the relations of the commission with persons or companies now holding concessions relating to lighthouses, docks, quays or similar matters are laid down.

The commission is empowered to raise a special police force, and provision is made for dealing with infringements of the regulations and by-laws of the commission by the appropriate local courts, whether consular, Turkish or Greek.

A special article lays down that all dues and charges imposed by the commission shall be levied without any discrimination and on a footing of absolute equality between all vessels, whatever their port of origin or destination or departure, their flag or ownership, or the nationality of the owners of their cargoes.

Articles analogous to the relevant provisions of the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 deal with the transit of warships, prizes, the passage of belligerent warships, and their stay within the waters under the control of the commission as well as their repair or replenishment with supplies or the completion of their crews, but the freedom of action of belligerents acting in pursuance of a decision of the council of the League of Nations is specially reserved. Further regulations are to be laid down by the League of Nations regarding the passage of war matériel and contraband destined for the enemies of Turkey and other kindred matters.

Independence of Kurdistan

Turkey accepts in advance a scheme of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas, east of the Euphrates, south of the southern frontier of Armenia, and eventually fixed, and north of the southern frontier of Turkey, to be drafted by a commission composed of British, French, and Italian representatives sitting at Constantinople. This scheme is to protect the rights of Assyro-Chaldeans and other racial or religious minorities within the above area, and with this object provision is also made for a possible rectification of the Turkish frontier, where that frontier coincides with that of Persia.

Secondly, the treaty provides for an appeal for complete independence within a stated time to the council of the League of Nations by the Kurdish peoples within the above area, and for the grant of such independence by

Turkey, if recommended by the council. In that event the Kurds inhabiting that part of Kurdistan which has hitherto been included in the Mosul vilayet are to be allowed, if they so desire, to adhere to the independent Kurdish State.

Special Régime for Smyrna

The Turkish Government agrees to transfer to the Greek Government the exercise of her rights of sovereignty over a special area round the city of Smyrna. In witness of Turkish sovereignty the Turkish flag is to be flown on one of the forts outside Smyrna. The Greek Government is to be responsible for the administration of the area, may keep troops there to maintain order, may include the area in the Greek customs system, and is to establish a local Parliament on the basis of a scheme of proportional representation of minorities which is to be submitted to the council of the League of Nations and only to come into force after approval by a majority of the council. The elections may be postponed for a limited period to allow the return of inhabitants banished or deported by the Turkish authorities.

Special provisions are included regarding the protection of minorities, the nationality of the inhabitants in the area and their protection abroad, the suspension of compulsory military service, freedom of commerce and transit, the use of the port of Smyrna by Turkey, the currency of the area, financial obligations, and the salt mines of Phocaea.

Finally, after five years, the local Parliament may ask the council of the League of Nations for the incorporation of the area in the kingdom of Greece, and the council may impose a plebiscite, but, if such incorporation is granted, Turkey agrees in advance to renounce all her rights to the territory in favor of Greece.

Greece Receives Thrace

Turkey renounces in favor of Greece her rights and titles over Turkish territory in Europe outside a specified frontier as well as over Imbros, Tenedos, Lemnos, Samothrace, Mytilene, Samos, Nikaria, and Chios, and certain other islands in the Aegean. In the zone of the Straits the Greek Government accepts practically the same obligations as are imposed in Turkey. Provision is made for a separate treaty to be signed by Greece, protecting racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in her new territories, particularly at Adrianople, and safeguarding freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations. Greece also assumes certain financial obligations.

The Treaty provides for the recognition of two new states, the Hedjaz and Armenia, for the provisional recognition of Syria and Mesopotamia as independent states, advised and assisted by a mandatory, who will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration made by the British Government in 1917 regarding the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. This last mentioned clause is one of the most interesting, historically, in the Treaty, and it has given rise to world wide rejoicing throughout the Zionist movement.

Holy Places Free to All

With regard to the Hedjaz, Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, recognizes it as a free and independent State, and transfers to the Hedjaz her sovereign rights over territory outside the boundaries of the former Turkish Empire and within the boundaries of the Hedjaz as shall ultimately be fixed.

In view of the sacred character of the cities and holy places of Mecca and Medina in the eyes of all Moslems, the King of the Hedjaz undertakes to ensure free and easy access thereto of Moslems of every country, desiring to go there on pilgrimages and for other religious objects, and respect for pious foundations. Provision is also made for complete commercial equality in the territory of the Hedjaz as regards the new states in Turkey and all states, members of the League of Nations.

Turkey recognizes Armenia, as a free and independent State, and agrees to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States of America upon the question of the frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, and upon Armenia's access to the sea. Provision is made for the obligations and rights, which may pass to Armenia as the result of the award of the President giving former Turkish territory to her, for the eventual delimitation of the Armenian frontiers in Turkey as a result of the arbitration, and of the Armenian frontiers with Georgia and Azerbaijan, falling direct agreement on the subject by the three states, and for a separate treaty to be signed by Armenia, protecting racial, linguistic and religious minorities, and safeguarding freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

Administration of Palestine

By the application of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant, the administration of Palestine is also entrusted to a mandatory. The selection of the mandatory and the determination of the frontiers of Palestine will be made by the principal allied powers. The declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government, and adopted by the other allied governments, in favor of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine is reaffirmed and its terms cited in the Treaty. Provision is also made for a special commission, with a chairman appointed by the League of Nations, to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. The terms of the mandates will be

drafted by the principal allied powers and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval.

The Turkish recognition of the new situation created by the war in Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Sudan, Cyprus, and Aegean Islands, and the French Protectorate in Morocco and Tunis, is also provided for in the third section of the Treaty.

Egypt, Sudan and Cyprus

Turkey renounces all rights and titles over Egypt as from November 5, 1914, and recognizes the protectorate proclaimed by Great Britain over Egypt on December 13, 1914. Special clauses provide for the acquisition of Egyptian nationality by Turkish subjects, and their right to opt for Turkish nationality, for the treatment of Egyptian and Turkish nationals, their goods and vessels, on the same footing as the Allied Powers and their nationals, for the protection of Egyptian nationals abroad by Great Britain, for the renunciation in favor of Great Britain of the powers conferred upon the Sultan of Turkey by the convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, regarding the Suez Canal, for the treatment of property belonging to the Turkish Government and Turkish nationals in Egypt, for the renunciation by Turkey of all claim to the tribute formerly paid by Egypt, and for the acceptance by Great Britain of Turkey's liability for Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute.

The High Contracting Parties take note of the convention between the British and Egyptian governments of January 19, 1899, and the supplementary convention of July 10, 1899, regarding the status and administration of the Sudan.

The High Contracting Parties also recognize the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on November 5, 1914. Turkey renounces all rights over the island, including the right to tribute formerly paid by that island to the Sultan, and provision is made for the acquisition of British nationality by Turkish nationals born or habitually resident in Cyprus.

Syria and Mesopotamia

Syria and Mesopotamia are provisionally recognized by the High Contracting Parties as independent states in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, subject to the tendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until they are able to stand alone. The boundaries of the states and the selection of mandatories will be fixed by the principal allied powers.

Turkey recognizes the French protectorate in Morocco as from March 30, 1912, and the French protectorate over Tunis as from May 12, 1881. Mo-

roccan and Tunisian goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

Turkey renounces all rights and privileges left to the Sultan in Libya under the Treaty of Lausanne of October 12, 1912. Turkey also renounces in favor of Italy all rights and titles over the Dodecanese, in the occupation of Italy, and also over the island of Castellorizzo.

Protecting the Minorities

The fourth part deals with the protection of religious, racial and linguistic minorities in Turkey, providing for some measure of restitution and reparation for their sufferings during the war.

Turkey is to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion. Special provision is made for the annulment of forcible conversions to Islam during the war and for the search and delivery under the aegis of mixed commissions appointed by the League of Nations, of all persons in Turkey of whatever race or religion carried off, interned, or placed in captivity during the war, and for future agreements with Turkey and other states regarding reciprocal or voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities.

The law of abandoned properties, 1915, is to be repealed, and Turkey agrees to certain measures of restitution and reparation, controlled by Mixed Arbitral Commissions appointed by the League of Nations, in favor of subjects of non-Turkish race who have suffered during the war. These commissions will have power generally to arrange for carrying out works of reconstruction, the removal of undesirable persons from different localities, the disposal of property belonging to members of a community who have died or disappeared during the war without leaving heirs, and for the cancellation of forced sales of property during the war.

This chapter further safeguards by special provisions the civil and political rights of minorities, the free use of their language, their right to establish, without interference by the Turkish authorities, educational, religious, and charitable institutions, and their ecclesiastical and scholastic autonomy. The measures necessary to guarantee the execution of this chapter of the treaty are to be decided upon by the principal allied powers in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, and Turkey accepts in advance any decisions that may be taken on the subject.

Fortifications to Be Dismantled

The fifth part sets forth the military, naval and air conditions of peace. It limits the armed forces at the disposal of Turkey to the Sultan's bodyguard, gendarmarie, and special

elements for the reinforcement of the latter. Compulsory recruiting is abolished in Turkey, and the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits is guaranteed by the creation of a zone round them in which fortifications are to be demolished, and France, Great Britain and Italy reserve the right to maintain military, naval and air forces. The Turkish Navy is abolished, except for certain vessels retained for peace and fishery duties, and the Turkish Air Force is suppressed.

For the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits all works, fortifications and batteries are to be demolished within a zone extending 20 kilometers inland from the coasts of the Sea of Marmara and of the Straits and comprising the islands of the Sea of Marmara; also the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, Tenedos and Mytilene.

The construction of similar works or of roads or railways suitable for the rapid transport of mobile batteries is forbidden; France, Great Britain and Italy have the right to prepare for demolition any existing roads and railways which might be utilized to this end, and to maintain such military forces within the zone as they may consider necessary; otherwise the zone is not to be used for military purposes. This provision does not exclude the employment of forces of Greek and Turkish gendarmarie which will be under the inter-allied command of the forces of occupation, nor the presence of the Sultan's bodyguard.

The sixth part regulates the return of prisoners of war, and imposes obligations on the signatory powers regarding the fallen, special provisions being inserted concerning Gallipoli. The seventh section deals with penalties for those who have committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, and who were responsible for the massacres in Turkey during the war; while the eighth deals with the future financial arrangements in Turkey, and provides for Turkey's financial rehabilitation and for some measure of reparation.

Aerial Navigation in Turkey

The ninth part contains the economic provisions, reestablishes vari-

ous non-political treaties and conventions, and lays down the future bases of settlement regarding companies' concessions in Turkey and in territory ceded by Turkey by the Peace. The tenth provides for the future of aerial navigation in Turkey, while the eleventh contains clauses dealing with the international control of ports, waterways, and railways.

The twelfth part contains the labor convention, and the thirteenth part is made up of a series of miscellaneous articles, such as the confirmation of the Allied Prize Court decisions and the future of the sanitary régime in Turkey and in the territory detached from Turkey.

The final clauses of the document deal with the ratification and the entry into force of the Treaty, and envisage the eventual accession of Russia to the Treaty.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
HOBART, Tasmania — Workshops have been established by the government authorities in Tasmania for the vocational training of returned soldiers, and so successful has the enterprise become that it is now regarded as certain that when all discharged soldiers have been dealt with, the classes will be continued for ordinary civilians. Business establishments are realizing the value of the school as a recruiting ground for skilled labor, while the men welcome the opportunity of getting out of the rut of the casual laborer. The students when they reach the necessary degree of 40 per cent efficiency are eagerly absorbed by the private workshops and factories in the city. The arrangements are that until they are assessed at 100 per cent efficiency the Repatriation Department makes up the odd 60 per cent of their wages to the amount of the minimum wage, and such trainees are allotted in the proportion of one to every six journeymen. The trainee when he leaves the school is not a skilled artisan, but he has had a thorough grounding under expert instructors, and the majority of the men do exceedingly well in outside establishments. The school coaches all kinds of trades.

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SPANISH "HISTORIC CRISIS" NOW ENDED

Datist Cabinet Is Shown to Be Simple Reversion to One of the Oldest Political Systems—Just a "Summer Government"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—As the famous "historical crisis" reached its culminating point, the development took a most unexpected turn, and it appeared then that there had been decisive forces at work all the time, Datist Conservative forces, of which the public and even most of the other political sections had known nothing. It is true that on certain occasions Mr. Dato himself had expressed a little confidence about the result, but he had spoken little in comparison with the other leaders and certainly had not exhibited anything like the same optimism. What is probable, even almost certain, is that the period, when the "crisis" was most acute was used by the monarch and some of his advisers for a study of the capacity and the tendencies of the various sections, and the conclusion had been reached that by their unsteadiness they were hardly suited for the occasion. First the Maurists had been the greatest favorites for office, and Don Antonio had been busy constructing his cabinet, the only difficulty with him appearing to be whether he should include the Clericals or not, the Datists, as he was given to understand, having the strongest objections on this point. Then the Liberal Left in its turn gathered confidence and felt assured that it was returning to office, and between these two at intervals there was speculation upon the prospects of Mr. Alendalazar remaining in power, while again the alternative of forming another temporary government to tide over the summer, while the great parties settled their dispositions, was discussed.

The time being ripe for decisions, the King cut short a visit of some importance to Seville, leaving the Queen there for many days afterward to preside over functions and attend many brilliant gatherings that had been arranged, and returned to the capital for the final stages of the "historical crisis" which, according to custom, consisted of what are called the "consultas" or a series of close private interviews with the leaders of all parties in which they are supposed to unburden themselves to the monarch of their real thoughts and desires. As these consultations proceeded, some of the parties drop out, there are further consultations with those that remain, and so a refining process is conducted until it is clear upon which leader the duty of forming a government will devolve.

Audience With the Leaders

First the sovereign had an audience with Mr. Alendalazar, who had previously placed his resignation formally in the hands of His Majesty. The next political personage he interviewed was Sanchez de Toca, member of the Dato Conservative Party, and former Premier. Sanchez Guerra followed, and intimated afterward that he had urged the desirability of finding some solution to the crisis that would permit of their retaining the existing Cortes, even though it would be difficult to find any such solution. Mr. Maura was the next and he delivered to the King a written characteristic note in which he declared that above all it was necessary that authority should recover its strength and that the political sections that had attempted government in recent times were not worthy of confidence. He spoke against cabinets of "concentration" and insisted that, whatever government was formed, each individual must accept the complete authority of the Premier. The Marques de Albuemas (Garcia Prieto) was the next, and on leaving the palace stated that he had expressed to the King his regrets that the concentration of all the great political parties had not been properly effected, but at the same time and that the political sections that had attempted government in recent times were not worthy of confidence. He spoke against cabinets of "concentration" and insisted that, whatever government was formed, each individual must accept the complete authority of the Premier. The Marques de Albuemas (Garcia Prieto) was the next, and on leaving the palace stated that he had expressed to the King his regrets that the concentration of all the great political parties had not been properly effected, but at the same time and that the political sections that had attempted government in recent times were not worthy of confidence.

Then Mr. Dato went to the palace, and afterward made a statement in which he said that he had intimated to the King that he thought it would be best if the Alendalazar Government continued until the railway tariff question had been solved. If it could not solve it, then it would be best in the public

interest if a solution to the crisis could be found by which a dissolution of the Cortes could be avoided, since the frequency with which Parliament was dissolved and new Cortes was convoked was prejudicial to the interests of the country. Shortly after this it became known that Mr. Alendalazar had declined to continue in office, and that the Count de Romanones, after seeing the King late in the afternoon left for Paris the same night. This news seemed to rule out two of the possible contingencies, the continuation of the Alendalazar Government and the formation of a Liberal ministry. By this time also the Maura prospects seemed to have diminished considerably, and evidently Mr. Dato had become favorite.

A New Ministry

On the following day it was bluntly announced that Mr. Dato had accepted office, and that he would form a purely homogeneous Datist cabinet—on just the old lines, and thereafter a statement was issued that the chief offices of the new ministry had been allocated thus: Premier and Minister of Marine, Mr. Dato; Interior, Mr. Bergamin; Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Lema; Grace and Justice, Mr. Bugallal; Finance, Mr. Dominguez Pascual; War, Viscount de Eza; Public Works, Mr. Ortuno; Public Education, Mr. Espada; Labor, Mr. Canal. The last named is a new office in substitution for the Ministry of Supplies, established during the war, the utility and organization of which have come in for much criticism of late.

So it came to pass that the "historical crisis" ended, as was felt in most quarters except the Datist, in a rather miserable and pathetic way by a simple reversion to one of the oldest political systems in Spain, and the best that could be said for it in many places was that it would probably be just a "summer government." In office when political things and efforts in Spain are less intense than at other times. "El Sol" expressed a view largely shared by others when it commented on the solution by saying that since the summer was coming on and everybody was thinking of his favorite resort it was not a bad thing that the Crown, pending the arrival of the golden days of autumn, should offer them a summer government, and for a government of that kind that of Mr. Dato was not a bad one. It hoped that the gods might be kind to Mr. Dato and that the sanguinary days of the policy of August, 1917, might not return to spoil the summer.

Two Interesting Points

The journal continued that the constitution of the government offered two interesting points, one of them worthy of praise and the other simply picturesque, the respective references being to the continuation of Mr. Ortuno in the Ministry of Public Works and the designation of the Viscount de Eza as Minister of War. The former indicated a desire on the part of Mr. Dato to solve the railway problem in the interests of the entire nation as against those of the railway companies only, and while assisting the companies not to cause any serious disturbance of the national economy. He really indicated that he would apply to the problem the criterion that had been sustained by the Minister of Public Works in the propositions that he had put forward. For that Mr. Dato deserved sincere praise. As to the other appointment, that of Viscount de Eza to the Ministry of War, it was one that was "worthy of song by a cubist poet." What would the Viscount de Eza, apostle of sociology, do in such an office? Mr. Dato had told them that he had made the appointment because in that way he had avoided the presence in the cabinet of a "coruscating general." "The historic crisis," the writer observed in conclusion, "has been solved. Poor history of Spain if it must be nourished by these little parochial affairs!"

There have been optimistic declarations by various members of the new Government. The Viscount de Eza seems satisfied with his new post, and declares that he had virtually been assigned to it many days before the solution of the crisis. He also says that no great reforms are necessary in the army, and that it will be his business to strengthen the existing system rather than to attempt any changes. The general opinion is to the effect that the new government, as the newspaper quoted says, will do very well for the summer. There are also undoubtedly certain social difficulties in existence at the moment with which a Datist government can perhaps deal better than any other, and it is evident that the Left are not yet prepared for office. But this last crisis having evidently failed as an "historic crisis," it is regarded as a certainty that there will be another and next time a real "historic crisis" in the autumn, when the weather is cooler.

WHAT FRANCE ASKS FROM THE GERMANS

Authority Says in Return for a "Forfeit" She Wants International Guarantee, and Control of German Finances

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is idle to pretend that as the days pass the idea of what the French call "forfeit" is becoming more generally accepted. "Forfeit," which may simply mean contract, or which may mean forfeit, is how the much talked of proposal to fix once and for all the sum which Germany shall pay the Allies is described. Every day there is a new voice heard, raised in hostility to the suggestion, and in spite of what is being done in this direction certainly the delays have been favorable for the opposition.

Generally the line taken is that before France can finally agree to the "forfeit" she must have new guarantees. Of what nature? The explanation is not as a rule very clear. Partly the French critics who urge the necessity of fresh pledges are simply desirous of preventing the Spa proposals from being realized, and partly they want further postponement while this question is studied.

Two Kinds of Guarantees

So far as it is possible to answer the inquiry, however, the guarantees would be of two kinds. One would be furnished by the allied and associated nations—that is to say an international loan would at once assure France her share in the German reparations, whether Germany ever repaid the loan or not. The obligation to pay would be shifted on to other and safer shoulders. In any case, something on these lines is not unlikely.

But France is also beginning to talk about a control of German finances. That, of course, is a serious proposal, since it would be putting Germany in the humiliating position of a bankrupt state, run by other nations, and it is not easy to calculate the consequences of such a policy. It is quite obviously full of peril.

It was in the extremely important evening newspaper "L'Intransigeant" that the suggestion was first put in the most tangible shape, though previously it had been discussed more or less officially, and many hints had been given in other newspapers.

Financial Autonomy
"The government and political circles," says the journal, "are turning toward the study of pledges and guarantees. They would be at least some kind of compensation for the forfeit. But our English friends so far will not hear of such a project, being desirous of leaving to Germany all her financial autonomy."

It adds that time will, perhaps, change British ideas, and it is in that spirit that the discussion is accepted. Other papers have taken up the cry and it is plain that there is some body of feeling that Germany should permit an inter-allied commission to collect

or control her taxes. However improbable may appear the prospect of such a proposal being adopted, since it would reduce Germany to financial servitude and make her a mere exploitable institution, at any rate it should be taken seriously.

At present it is difficult to imagine the financial experts of the Allies really considering the matter. But at least it shows how persistent is the desire to make the conditions of accepting a forfeit impossible, because if Germany were faced with the offer it could hardly be expected that she would acquiesce.

Always Below the Reality
Here is a typical criticism which was made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "At first sight it seems desirable to fix the amount now, instead of being kept in suspense for another year. It is true that however carefully we estimated the damages the amount will always be below the reality. Therefore, to let Germany, and to let the entente know exactly where they stand, to permit them to draw up their budget and to emit their loans on a definite basis, seems a capital idea."

"Yes, but so much depends upon what is meant by the forfeit. How much is France going to receive? England quickly made it clear that 120,000,000,000 marks was the maximum. Of that amount only 66,000,000,000 were to come to France. Now if anything like that figure were maintained France is simply giving up the greater part of what she had a right to expect. It is France who is making the sacrifice."

"Look again at the Treaty of Versailles. It was there recognized that Germany could not pay the whole of the damages she had caused, but there was fixed as a minimum of what she owes France 58,000,000,000 francs for pensions and 152,000,000,000 for damages. Below that France ought not to go."

"Something might be said for this sacrifice if in reality we were to obtain the money at once. Whatever may be pretended it is not so. According to the Treaty Germany may be required to emit immediately a large issue of bonds, but neither Mr. Millerand nor Mr. Lloyd George have thought of obliging Germany to do so, because they fear that in the present circumstances they would not be able to negotiate them. If then, Germany were to pay the whole sum which she owes tomorrow, in paper bonds, it is not likely that they could be taken up at their face value."

"What France wants, then, in return for the forfeit is an international guarantee and a control of German finances."

FISHERMEN'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

British Fishermen Made Many Plucky Fights Against Submarines While Out Fishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That Great Britain's mercantile marine accomplished many deeds of valor during the European war is well known not only in Great Britain and to her allies, but also in Germany. The fishermen who made so many plucky fights against the submarines, and who carried out their calling amidst undiminished submarine activity during the latter part of the war, established for themselves records of heroic deeds which would be difficult to surpass.

Amongst these there is recorded in "Fisheries in the Great War"—the official report on Sea Fisheries for 1914-1918, recently published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—a story of the sea, which if not illustrating one of the most valiant deeds of the mercantile marine, is indicative of the calm manner in which they performed their allotted task, seemingly quite unconcerned as to the dangers which beset them.

Submarine Sighted

The incident in review refers to the spirit shown by the skipper and crew of the armed motor trawler Take Care during an encounter with a submarine in Start Bay on the evening of December 19, 1917. Take Care had her trawl down when the submarine was sighted, and, in view of emergencies, the skipper had already attached a buoy and a light to the warp. Having further satisfied himself of the presence of an enemy submarine, the skipper of this trawler cut away his gear, hoisted the white ensign and signaled "Submarine in sight." Thereupon he brought up a supply of ammunition, prepared the rockets and gave the helmsman orders to edge toward the submarine, while he pretended to continue trawling.

Take Care opened fire at about 2000 yards, but her first shot fell short. The submarine replied, but fortunately missed. The trawler's gunner therefore took his time over his second shot, and the shell was seen to pass along the submarine's deck, raising a cloud of black smoke. The damage done could not be ascertained, but the submarine made off at full speed, without submerging and without firing another shell. The Take Care gave chase, but she was soon out-distanced.

and then went back to look for her gear, picked it up, went on fishing and next morning landed a catch worth £50.

The skipper's report stated that the rockets, which should have been sent up as soon as the submarine had been sighted, could not be fired till after the action, "owing entirely to the vessel's being so short-handed." It is possible that if the rockets had been sent up before the action a patrol might have been on the spot to follow the submarine, and here is a noteworthy point. The motor boat, which was so short-handed that she could not spare a man to send up signal rockets, was not too short-handed to give chase to the enemy and thus endeavor to press the action to an issue. But afterward, without excitement or fuss, the trawler's crew returned to their job.

Actions Incidental

Fishermen who made so many plucky fights against submarines never forgot that these actions were incidental, and that their business in great waters was first of all to fish and to look well after their tackle, and that very essential contribution to the food supply of the nation. Submarine attacks, however, became so common an event in their experience that it was considered worth while to take measures in advance for saving gear which had to be temporarily abandoned in moments of danger.

In the action referred to, there was good gear to be picked up and good fish to be caught. The little encounter was a mere incident, disappointing in its result 'tis true, but—the luck of the combat being against them, the next best thing to be done was to get back to the main business of life—the catching of fish and the increase of the nation's food supply. This they apparently did with as little concern as if submarines had never been heard of, at any rate in those waters.

FARM LABOR IS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Gov. Charles H. Brough has issued a statement calling attention to the labor shortage, which is especially in evidence on farms. He says: "There is need for 50,000 additional laborers on Arkansas farms. We need to raise foodstuffs and to plant gardens. On the recent profitable farming tour through Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri all agricultural authorities of these states said that, based on present estimates, there will be a shortage of 350,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bushels of corn."

SANDALWOOD TRADE IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia—Ninety per cent. of the world's supply of sandalwood (Santalum Cymnorum) grows in Western Australia, and practically all the trade is done with China.

Efforts have been made by the Western Australian Government, in the interests of the cutters and the revenue of the state, to stabilize the market by restricting the export to that of normal years, and by inviting tenders for the exclusive right to cut and remove sandalwood. Public opposition, however, has caused the government to refrain from adopting this form of monopoly, and it has, instead, increased the royalty from 3/- to £2 per ton.

The government has made arrangements with a British firm in Hong Kong to sell the sandalwood direct to the Chinese distributors, thus eliminating the middlemen who have in the past absorbed most of the profits from the trade, and the export will be regulated strictly according to this firm's advice. The government also proposes to establish a cooperative association among the cutters for the purpose of pooling the supply of sandalwood.

At the present time there is a boom in the trade. Last year 9000 tons were exported, the export value being given as £117,000. The Santalum Cymnorum attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, with a diameter of 6 to 8 inches. Until some few years ago it was used solely by the Chinese for ceremonial purposes.

It may be said that the development of Western Australia in the early days was to a large extent dependent on the sandalwood trade. Since 1845 there have been exported 295,000 tons, valued at £2,500,000. The supply close to the seaboard has been long since exhausted, and the source is now back in the gold fields district.

The tree thrives in as low a rainfall as eight inches per annum. Lately there has been a development in the distillation of sandalwood oil. The yield of oil from the West Australian wood is not so heavy as that obtained from Santalum Album, and the content in santol is lower.

WOMAN EDITOR FOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Mrs. Marie Weekes, editor of the Norfolk Weekly Press, has been nominated by the Non-partisan League for Congress in the third district.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Reflections on Antique Mirrors

In collecting, there are many things which can be assigned to definite periods. Either by their outlines or decoration, they proclaim their country and century. Virginia Robie, in "The Quest of the Quaint." There are other articles equally old, which are not easy of identification. They are developed on more independent lines, and do not, on first acquaintance, reveal their day and generation. Mirrors are in that class; also screens; and the list might be extended to include other articles of furnishings, sometimes termed movable fittings.

Often, however, there is an almost formal balance of furniture and decorative design. Such side paneling for windows is easily managed at home, and is more distinctive than the ordinary treatment.

One can really become quite sentimental over a collection of these old articles. What interesting costumes and scenes are brought to mind and almost to view by Charles II mirrors.

If these battered sheets of glass and mercury, inclosed in wooden frames, could give back their impressions, what valuable commentaries they would be on the life of their times. Not only of people, but of woodwork, furniture, and all those interior fittings which decorators of today construct with such infinite pains.

Furnishing an interior by the aid of the seventeenth century mirrors, assisted by imagination, is interesting work, nor is it seeing in the glass darkly. Some of the impressions are wonderfully clear. The costumes are highly attractive. They have a brilliancy of color well tuned to the richness of oak paneling and oak furniture. Perukes are brown, that being the color of the royal wig. We miss a certain distinction found in the dress of the next century, but there is a greater picturesqueness. Turning back the calendar a hundred years we find a ruder manner of living, but a splendid color note in costumes and background. There is less refinement, but something very fascinating in this Tudor century. Impressions, so far as mirrors are concerned, are a little blurred.

There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth used only such mirrors as made her look young and interesting, that they were prepared especially for her, and that no "true" glass was ever permitted to find its way to her presence. It is a matter of regret that further information is not at hand, some hint of where the glasses were made, details of the life of the maker, or, best of all, a formula from which such highly desirable articles could now be manufactured. Perhaps it is useless to try to fathom out just what mirrors of Elizabeth's time were like. Possibly they reached Her Majesty from Venice, for that city of glass makers sent representatives to the English courts.

Curtains for Casement Windows

The simple rectangle of a window is capable of so many different kinds of treatment that it is a little strange we have fallen into the habit of framing all windows the same way—with full curtains hanging in straight folds from beneath a full valance. Not that this method isn't good; it is, and perhaps there isn't anything better as a regular thing. But if we could reach the same end of connecting the window with the wall in some more individual way our homes would be more interesting.

The casement window, which opens out or in, instead of raises or lowers, is an inviting field for the home experimenter. Its sash is generally interestingly distributed, for one thing, being broken up into panes instead of having one large glass, and divided down the center by the frame which carries the opening catch. Such a window needs extremely simple treatment as to curtains, as full draperies seem to add too many lines to the already much-marked-up face of the sash.

Here is the way one woman arranged her casement windows: They were old windows, wider than the customary casement window, and were very interestingly spaced, the lower sash being divided into two panes and the upper sash on each side having four panes. The framing, which could hardly be called a curtain, was made of plain, highly glazed yellow linen, finished down the sides and across the bottom of both side panes and valance, with a linen edge the same color. Down each panel, and across the stiff valance, ran a vine of embroidery in a dull green. Yellow linen tassels hung from the valance, which was slightly curved downward in the center and at the

ends. There was no fullness at all, and the effect was peculiarly good in a room where there was an almost formal balance of furniture and decorative design. Such side paneling for windows is easily managed at home, and is more distinctive than the ordinary treatment.



Attractive parasols and sunshades

Parasols and Sunshades

The ways of the parasol are as many and varied as those of any other item of our wardrobes, and, glancing into the shop windows today, we can see it sporting itself in as many different moods as the dresses with which it is intended to be carried.

There is the fussy little Victorian affair, a thing of ruffled and frilled chiffon which is small and very bonny when open, with a long slender ferrule and a stick terminating in a pear-shaped crystal handle. Another shape has a great number of spokes, and opens out very flat something like a Japanese umbrella. It is covered with printed nixon with a plain border and the handle is also covered with the same material. A variation of this same shape is one covered with plain nixon, with a border of contrasting color, and dotted about on it are embroidered butterflies with upstanding wings, looking as if they had just alighted there.

Yet another whim of the moment is the fat parasol. Its stick is short and thick, and its ferrule stumpy, and even its spokes have fat white tips, in fact one would imagine that its ambition was to look as much like a "gump" as possible and it succeeds very well. It is quaintly attractive, however, and it has the advantage of being "different." One particular specimen has a black stick with a carved ivory handle and round it is wound a sealing-wax red cord and tassel to match the red silk with which it is covered. It dangles from the wrist, being too short to be carried comfortably in any other way, but when it is put up its thick handle is very comfortable to hold.

Besides these there are many other parasols made of every sort of material. Metal fabrics are used a good deal and one imagines that they will look very pretty glistening in the sunlight. Then for the beach and the river there are the patterned and striped cretonnes and linens made in many different shapes. One of these had three very wide stripes going straight across the parasol, a change from the stripes going round. We may be pretty certain we shall not go far into the world of parasols without meeting organdie, and, sure enough, there is one of pale pink silk with a border of white organdie looking very cool and dainty. One is glad to note the plainness of the handles.

Homemade Bread

Have you ever, while walking down a tree-bordered street filled with houses that were real homes, had something advise you that bread was in process of baking in the immediate vicinity? And did it not call up visions of home, with mother proudly exhibiting the day's baking? And did you not long for a slice of that hot, home-made bread with the butter melting temptingly on it? Then have you not wished that bread-making was less trouble, and took less valuable time, that you might bake some yourself?

Several bread mixers are offered for sale in the house-furnishing departments of the stores, and are calculated to reduce the labor of baking to a minimum, to save the mess and fuss that sometimes accompanies baking day, and to generally add to the convenience of the housewife. They come in various sizes, too, so that any amount of bread may be kneaded in them, from one loaf to eight.

The apparatus itself is a bucket, with an arrangement on the bottom to clamp it fast to a table, a knead-

ing rod somewhat in the shape of the letter "S," which is clamped fast to a handle, and this handle fits into a bar which fastens across the top of the bucket. The parts may be easily separated and cleaned. Almost all of the bread-makers work on the same plan. The one described has given

together. Push the dough off the kneading rod, cut up and put into the baking pans. When the loaves have risen to double their original bulk, bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

If convenient, it is advisable to mix up the dough at night and let it rise until morning, when it can be put into loaves and baked before noon, thus leaving the rest of the day free, whereas if it is mixed in the morning, it is rarely out of the oven before mid-afternoon. Another advantage in mixing the bread up at night is that due to its being allowed to rise all night the first time, it requires less time to double its bulk after it is put into loaves in the baking pans.

One important item in having bread light and nicely baked is the kind of pan used for baking. Very thin aluminum or tin is the most satisfactory. It seems that the thinner and lighter are the pans, the better the bread will rise and bake.

There are pans for sale now that will bake the long finger rolls served in hotels, each pan having divisions so that a dozen rolls may be baked at once. Very good rolls may also be baked in muffin tins. Biscuits and rolls should have a hotter oven than the rest of the bread, and should not bake longer than 20 minutes.

Leaving now the matter of preference, let us consider the cost of bread. If you want to check up on this matter, count the number of loaves of bakery bread consumed in a week, and then bake your own bread for a week. The result will probably be that more bread than usual will be eaten at your table, with a consequent decrease in the consumption of other, and more expensive, foods. Bread has been rightly called the staff upon which the menu leans, and you will be surprised what a large place it will make for itself, if it is baked in the home kitchen.

The recipe given here makes four loaves and costs 35 cents. Compare that with the cost of other foods.

Muslin Collars and Cuffs

To purchase a set of muslin collars and cuffs is no easy matter in these days, for the simple reason that directly one enters the shop one is faced

good service in one kitchen for several years. Careful measuring of ingredients and thorough kneading insure good homemade bread, and the use of a mixer is simply an easier, quicker and cleaner way of doing the work. Only three minutes of kneading is necessary and the dough is not touched by the hands except in making it into loaves, when it should be cut with a bread knife into as many loaves as necessary, and handled as little as possible in shaping the loaves and getting them into the baking pans.

Right here a word might be said concerning the care of the dough. The idea that dough must be kept in a certain temperature in order to have it rise properly has been exploded by the experiments of some of the domestic science experts. There are only two "don'ts" in bread making. Don't freeze your yeast, and don't cook it, and expect the bread to rise, but after the yeast and flour are combined, the dough may be put on ice and left there for 24 hours—if hot rolls are desired on the following day—without hurting the yeast a particle. In fact, rolls held over in the ice-box and baked the next day are even more tender and delicious than when baked the day the bread is mixed. The dough rises more slowly in a cold place, but rise it certainly does, and before the rolls can be baked on the second day, they must be worked down. The usual procedure is to put the dough into the ice-box, or on the ice in one lump, and then an hour or so before the hot rolls are to be served, mold it and put into pans. The dough, on being taken out of the

with such an abundance from which to choose. Organdie, plain, pleated, hemstitched or embroidered, confronts one on all sides in many charming and dainty models. Every shaped "neck" is catered for, from the deep V to the rounded "horse-collar." Such an abundance is no doubt due to the great demand; a crisp little collar and cuffs of spotless organdie is just the finishing touch which gives to an old dress a new lease of existence and makes us feel as pleased with our outfit as if the whole thing were fresh and new.

Either a pleated frill-collar of white organdie embroidered at the extreme edge with a tiny little edge of cursive color and tied in front with a narrow ribbon bow, and cuffs to match, or a double frill also tied in the middle with ribbon would make a charming finish for a gray linen or taffeta frock, and this organdie frilling can be had with an embroidered edge of several different colors. A combined collar and front is useful for wearing with a coat and skirt. These are sometimes tied in at the waist or they can be made with a longer front piece which is worn outside the skirt and is just held in by the band of the coat. Besides being embroidered the waistcoats are often decorated with frills, pin tucks or lines of hemstitching.

Another attractive type of collar is made for frocks with deep V-necks, and the ends are decorated with pin tucks and embroidered spots while the cuffs correspond. This kind of set is very suitable for wearing with cotton dresses.

The small collars worn outside a tailored coat seem most appropriate when quite plain with either a scalloped or hemstitched edge. High stock collars are also worn a good deal with tailored suits and are very neat and trim in appearance. Some of these have a pleated upstanding frill above the stock and cravat bow, and some have a frill falling downward from the top of the collar. Others have a neat little collar turning over the stock in a straight band of Irish crochet or embroidered muslin.

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The Bedroom That Disappears

The home-builder and planner of 50 years ago would look askance at plans for the modern house, for the up-to-date architect must consider not only cost but time saving and servant problems when he draws up the plans for the modern home. Often to get an extra bedroom, he must give up the idea of a snug upstairs living room or den, and the house without a dining room is becoming quite common. This is all very well when a new house has to be planned, but what is one going to do in the old house where there is no obliging architect to solve the extra bedroom or living room problem? Inspiration might readily come from a disappearing bedroom idea borrowed from the annals of those thousands of girls who make their homes in one room.

It is the common experience of such girls who are forced to live away from home and find lodgings in a large overcrowded city, that the average boarding house offers many drawbacks. When a girl rents a room, however, where there is no common parlor or living room in which she may entertain, she is more apt to get this privilege of using her room as a living room as well as a bedroom.

This awkward situation has been met by many girls in a way which leaves no room for criticism. Realizing that a little money invested for home comforts will go a long way toward efficiency in work, the business girl of today either furnishes her own room, or at least discards as much of the stock furniture in the furnished room as she can, filling up with her few cherished belongings. To a landlady it is a good sign to see a girl bring her own things, as she is more apt to be permanent, and for this reason the woman with rooms to rent is apt to be obliging about making a few changes.

Here are a few ways in which girls in this position have furnished the rented room which must look like a sitting room but has all the comforts and conveniences of a real bedroom. Maybe they will also interest the woman in the small house or apartment who cannot afford to give up space to a guest room. Of course there

covered looked like a couch but with its spring and mattress was a comfortable bed as one could desire.

The bed eliminated by means of the couch, davenport, or day bed, the next thing to remove is the conventional bureau or dressing table. In one house of the old-fashioned kind where there was a deep closet, one girl simply moved the dressing table right inside the closet and out of sight. Where the bureau cannot be taken away it can be screened, not so satisfactorily a method, but better than the bureau in plain sight. If you are investing in new furniture for this disappearing bedroom, buy instead of a bureau a chest of drawers. They can be had very reasonably in many shops. Books, candlesticks, pottery, etc., can be arranged on top, and its mission as a bureau will never be guessed. Hang a panel mirror in another part of the room, in the best light from window and lighting fixtures, and place under it a small writing table or a sewing cabinet, in the drawer of which toilet articles can be kept.

Still another way to eliminate the bureau is to use the closet. Hang a mirror on the inside of the door, and use a swinging shelf for a dressing table. In a closetless room so tiny that she could hardly turn around in it, one girl solved her particular problem—and the housewife could easily adopt the same method—by having built across one corner a wooden cupboard. This she painted ivory to match the woodwork of the room, not the furniture. Inside was a shelf, just at dressing-table height with a mirror hung against the back. It was fitted out as daintily as the top of her mahogany dressing table at home. On two shelves underneath were boxes with her smaller belongings. Under the shelves was a girl's shoes, and above hooks for her hats. Her clothes she kept in a long, shallow matting box that rolled on castors under her couch. To every intent and purpose the little 7 x 9 hall room with its single window, its attractive tip-top table, couch, table-desk, and bookshelves was a study.

The bottom should draw up neatly just under the box, and the top well over the edge. One will find that with the heading added there is just enough room left to slip in the little garments easily, and yet they will not fall out, should the box be overturned.

The slip cover, being loose, can be easily laundered. The same idea would answer equally well as a waste-paper basket, carried out on a larger scale.

An Attractive Gift for the Baby

A very useful little inexpensive gift for the new baby is a baby's soiled linen box. Ask your outfitter for a small round hat box about one foot high, and with no lid. Take a piece of rosebud, or some other small design, chintz or printed satin and cut exactly to fit around the box, of course figuring enough for the seams. Allow three inches at the bottom end of the chintz, and stitch a hem for a drawing at the top, allowing a little additional for the heading and the drawing. Slip the box in and draw the strings.

The slip cover, being loose, can be easily laundered. The same idea would answer equally well as a waste-paper basket, carried out on a larger scale.

The slip cover, being loose, can be easily laundered. The same idea would answer equally well as a waste-paper basket, carried out on a larger scale.

New Ideas for Curtains

A good idea for either muslin, voile, or lace casement curtains, which because of their lightness, are apt to fly out of an open window at the least breath of wind, is to crochet a fringe of beads on the edge, the color of beads harmonizing with predominant colors in the room. This not only gives the required weight, but also a very charming finish.

There's Lots of Good Things for Breakfast and Lunch

but what suits me best is

POST TOASTIES

-says Bobby



The New Art of Dress

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Color in a Room

"This is the blue room," so many people who are showing you their homes will say to you, "or this is the pink room," and the only thing you can think of is how could they think it was necessary to tell you, you couldn't possibly make a mistake, it certainly was blue—or pink, as the case may be. The trouble is that they do not realize that every room needs spotsches of different colors to give it character. For example, one young woman wanted a rose bedroom. She bought white furniture and had the walls done in pale pink and white striped paper. There was a rose rug on the floor with a darker rose border, roses ran riot over the white curtains, the chairs were upholstered in the same rose cretonne, there was a rose lining under the lace bed cover, and a rose chiffon shade on the reading lamp at the head of the bed. Everything was lovely, and yet she didn't like it, but she didn't know why. Her first guest was an interior decorator and she was able to put her finger on the difficulty from the very start. She made her put the rose cretonne curtains in another room, and get a black and white striped material for the windows, hang a stunning black lacquered mirror over the low boy, change the lamp shade for a French blue one with rose-colored trimmings, and put a few dashes of the French blue about in little accessories, a quill pen on the desk, a couple of candles on the dressing table, and it was perfect.

In a blue room, of course the blue predominates, but if there isn't anything else but blue it is terribly cold and gloomy. A very lovely blue living room has chintz over-curtains in blues, yellows and greens, there is a yellow shade on the floor lamp with blue bands, the rugs are in soft oriental colorings, and there is a great, glowing Maxfield Parrish print over the couch, which has a black cover and blue and yellow cushions.

There are many ways to obtain this necessary splash of color in a room. First there are the lamps. You can get such lovely pottery bases now, in any color, and there are shops everywhere that make a specialty of shades for any scheme you may want. Then you can use bits of colored pottery. And the nicest part of this pottery is that you can get the effect with a cheap little possum bowl often better than someone else can with the most expensive piece of cut glass. In a dining room that would have been rather drab without it, a glowing purple glass compote filled with fruit stood on the sideboard, with tall glass candlesticks to match flanking it on either side, and made it a room not to be forgotten. Some people get a very good effect with a piece of tapestry or cretonne hanging above the couch or the sideboard or the mantel instead of a picture.

A Home-Made Marshmallow Creme

—By Mrs. Knox

THE confectioners' marshmallow cremes and whips which are so popular today as cake fillings and icings, sundae sauces and dessert decorations are very easy to make at home. This recipe is so simple that even a child can make it. It is not only delicious, but far less expensive than the kind you buy. It can be used in many ways and kept on hand in case of unexpected company or other emergency. Of course, it is made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

MRS. KNOX'S MARSHMALLOW CREME

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 1/2 cups of cold water
2 cups of the fine granulated sugar
2 cups of milk
1/2 teaspoonful vanilla
2 egg whites

Soak gelatine in half the water for five minutes. Put remaining water and sugar in a saucepan, bring to boiling point and let boil until syrup will spin a thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Add soaked gelatine, let stand until perfectly cooled, then add flavoring and beat until mixture becomes white and thick. Whip whites of eggs until stiff and add to the mixture. Add the marshmallow creme. Pour into glass jars, and keep in a cool place. Whip up with fork before using as filling in cake. Apply with teaspoon when garnishing desserts. Place desired quantity in top of double boiler and melt slightly when using as a marshmallow sundae sauce or add two tablespoonfuls hot water or fruit juice to the creme to make a sauce. By adding different flavors to the creme, such as lemon, orange, chocolate, almond, etc., deliciously flavored fillings and sauces may be made.

The economy of Knox Sparkling Gelatine is not limited to marshmallow cremes, cake fillings and icings, for it helps in many other ways to save both money and food. It may be used as a "food extender," stretched into quantities of meats, vegetables or fish to serve twice as many people as if they were served alone. It combines with a little bit of fruit to make a delicious fruit salad. Not only does Knox Gelatine help to economically use other foods, but it is an economy in itself, for it goes four times as far as ready-prepared packages. Flavored packages make only six servings as far as ready-prepared packages. Flavored packages make only six servings as far as ready-prepared packages. Flavored packages make only six servings as far as ready-prepared packages.

SPECIAL HOME SERVICE

You will find many more economical recipes and other suggestions to help you with your home food problems in my recipe books, "Daily Living," "Food Economy," "Write for them today, mentioning your grocer's name and including 25¢ stamp."

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NEW YORK

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY REPORT

Net Earnings Show Decrease Since 1919—Surplus for the Year Amounts to \$1,101,192—Government Contract

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Car & Foundry Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1920, net earnings after taxes of \$1,882,565, compared with \$1,273,172 in the previous fiscal year and \$1,461,823 for the 1918 fiscal year. The balance for the 1918 fiscal year was \$27,674, a share, compared with \$32.23 in 1919 and \$30.60 in 1918. Unfilled orders, which were \$300,000,000 a year ago, and \$200,000,000 on April 30, 1918, were not stated.

The income account shows:

	1920	1919
Net earnings	\$1,882,565	\$1,273,172
Renewals	3,981,372	5,501,353
Balance available for divs	10,401,192	11,771,813
Divs	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	8,301,192	9,671,813
Com. div.	3,600,000	2,400,000
Surplus	4,701,192	7,271,813
Main and imp.	3,600,000	3,000,000
Res. for com. div.	3,600,000	2,400,000
Surplus	1,101,192	1,871,813
Free surplus	21,324,520	22,452,707
Total surplus	22,425,712	21,324,520

*Equal to 27.67 per cent on \$30,000,000 common stock, compared with 22.2 per cent earned the previous year.

(Renewals, replacements, repairs, new patterns, flasks, extraordinary improvements, etc.)

The balance sheet comparison as of April 30 shows:

	1920	1919
Prop. and pnt.	\$68,517,847	\$67,325,272
Current assets:		
Materials	15,907,108	24,726,298
Accts. & notes rec.	8,573,807	14,024,293
Stks. & bds. of other		
cos. & lib. bonds	\$7,416,865	\$3,122,091
Cash	10,334,399	16,843,837
Total	129,549,826	177,971,871
LIABILITIES		
Com. stock	30,000,000	30,000,000
Current liabilities:		
Accts. and bills pay.		
and payrolls	15,624,106	24,337,157
Govt. advances	6,334,856	15,195,170
Federal taxes	7,860,000	24,473,000
Div. pay July 1	1,425,000	1,125,000
Reserve accounts:		
Insurance	1,500,000	1,500,000
Imp. and main	3,981,372	4,101,866
Div. on com. st.	10,800,000	7,200,000
Employ. contrib. bet.	405,141	513,963
Surplus acct.	32,425,712	31,324,521
Total	129,549,826	177,971,871

*Of which \$22,425,712 are Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness.

President W. H. Woodin says that during the year satisfactory progress was made in numerous and often complicated adjustments between the company and the government, attendant on suspension of contracts covering a large business unfinished at the armistice. The government evinced entire fairness and a desire to expedite settlements.

Big Government Contracts

Shortly after the last annual meeting, Congress appropriated moneys needed for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness which the Director-General of Railroads issued with respect to 31,000 freight cars the company had under contract with the Railroad Administration. Since then deliveries of cars covered by that contract have been completed, and accounts between the company and the Director-General with respect to it are in course of adjustment. To meet the government's requirements this contract was taken on a narrow profit margin. Nevertheless, because of the number of cars involved, it is expected the accounts when finally made up will show a satisfactory aggregate of profit from this work.

From time to time there have arisen differences between many railroads and various classes of employees, because of which the normal traffic movement throughout great sections has been seriously retarded.

Transportation Problems

The company, in common with other industrial concerns, has felt the effect in moving to its plants material needed for business booked and in course. These conditions seem now in process of rectification—but it is essential that means be devised to prevent their recurrence. On the free flow of traffic, more than any other single factor, depends all industrial and commercial activity. The traffic of the country cannot move without cars, and cars cannot be supplied unless builders can obtain as promptly as required the materials necessary for construction. There has been no lessening in demand for equipment for use outside the United States. Business done by the company in that field has been sufficiently satisfactory as to amount and results.

The letter to stockholders a year ago referred to questions of finance and credit opened up by foreign demand for the company's products. While some progress has been made in solving these conditions are not yet such as to warrant haste in the acceptance of business offered. Operations of the department having to do with the manufacture and sale of miscellaneous supplies have fully justified the care given to its development. During the year there has come through this department a steady flow of business, and from its operations has resulted a large part of the net earnings.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged, at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	100	100 1/4	99 3/4	100
Am. Car & Fdy.	100	100 1/4	99 3/4	100
Am. Int. Corp.	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/8	85 3/4
Am. Loco.	97 1/2	98 1/4	97 1/8	97 3/4
Am. Smelters	88 1/2	89 1/4	88 1/8	88 3/4
Am. Sugar	123 1/2	124 1/4	123 1/8	123 3/4
Am. T. & T.	93 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/8	93 3/4
Am. Woolen	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 1/8	96 3/4
Anaconda	55 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/8	55 3/4
Atchafalpa	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/8	78 3/4
At. Gulf. W. I.	160	160 1/4	159 3/4	160
Baldwin Loco.	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/8	118 3/4
B. & O.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/8	30 1/2
Beth Steel B.	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/8	89 3/4
Can. Pac.	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/8	112 3/4
Cent. Leather	65 1/2	66 1/4	65 1/8	65 3/4
Chandler	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/8	100 3/4
Chi. M. & St. P.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/8	31 1/2
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/8	35 1/2
Chino	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/8	30 1/2
Com. Prod.	95 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/8	95 3/4
Cruicible Steel	148 1/2	149 1/4	148 1/8	148 3/4
Cuba Cane Sug.	53 1/2	54 1/4	53 1/8	53 3/4
do pfd.	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/8	78 3/4
End. Johnson	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/8	92 3/4
Gen. Electric	140 1/2	141 1/4	140 1/8	140 3/4
Gen. Motors	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/8	22 1/2
Goodrich	62 1/2	63 1/4	62 1/8	62 3/4
Int. Paper	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/8	75 3/4
Int. Pacific	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/8	112 3/4
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/8	26 1/2
Marine	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/8	31 1/2
do pfd.	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/8	89 3/4
Met. Ind.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/8	17 1/2
Midvale	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/8	41 3/4
Mo. Pacific	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/8	24 1/2
N. Y. Cent. & H. & H.	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/8	68 3/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/8	28 1/2
do pfd.	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/8	70 3/4
Pan. Am. P.	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/8	102 3/4
do B.	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 1/8	96 3/4
Penn.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/8	38 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/8	51 3/4
Reading	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/8	84 3/4
Rep. Iron & Steel	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/8	92 3/4
Roy. Dut. of N. Y.	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/8	112 3/4
Sinclair	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/8	31 1/2
So. Pacific	91 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/8	91 3/4
Studebaker	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/8	70 3/4
Texas Co.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/8	45 1/2
Texas & Pac.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/8	39 1/2
Trans. Cont. Oil	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/8	16 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/8	49 3/4
U. S. Rubber	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/8	94 3/4
U. S. Steel	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/8	92 3/4
U. S. Realty	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/8	56 1/2
Utah Copper	66 1/2	67 1/4	66 1/8	66 3/4
Wells Fargo	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/8	49 3/4
Wills. Over	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/8	18 1/2
Total sales	222,500 shares			

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	92.18	92.18	91.86	91.90
Lib. 2d 4%	85.30	85.40	85.20	85.30
Lib. 1st 4 1/2%	86.00	86.30	86.00	86.10
Lib. 2d 4 1/2%	85.44	85.48	85.30	85.36
Lib. 3d 4 1/2%	85.16	85.20	85.12	85.12
Lib. 4th 4 1/2%	85.72	85.74	85.62	85.74
Vict. 4 1/2%	95.84	95.86	95.58	95.58
Vict. 3 1/2%	95.62	95.66	95.58	95.58
FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	98.98	98	98 1/2	99
C of Paris 5%	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
C of Copenhagen 5 1/2%	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%, 1921-97 ..	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%, 1921-97 ..	98	98	98	98

SOLVING THE VEXED ADRIATIC QUESTION

Wilson Line Proved to Be a Statesmanlike Solution, but Italian Group Considered It Affronted by Publication of It

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 24.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—"The official negotiations for the armistice with Austria-Hungary were conducted by the Italian authorities," continues W. Crawford Price, in his article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, "and it became immediately evident that the dual monarchy was not regarded as the only secular enemy. Measures detrimental to Jugo-Slav interests were introduced, and the line of occupation was advanced beyond the line drawn in the Treaty of London, at the expense of territory inhabited by Jugo-Slavs. The result was to create a sentiment of mutual antagonism between the two peoples, which is likely to endure for at least a generation."

"At the Peace Conference itself, Italy demanded the integral application of the Treaty of London, with, in addition, the attribution to her of the port of Fiume. Both pretensions were violently combated by the Jugo-Slav delegation, whose point of view was undoubtedly shared by most of the members of the Supreme Council, and by February, 1919, it was already evident that an impasse had been reached. The Jugo-Slavs then proposed to submit the conflict to the arbitration of President Wilson; but, as the President had never concealed his belief that the Italian aspirations were in discord with his doctrines, the proposal proved unacceptable to Rome."

Baron Sonnino Obdurate

"So the controversy continued. On the one hand, the southern Slav delegation denied the validity of a treaty to which Serbia was not a party, and, basing their entire attitude on the spirit and letter of the Fourteen Points, called for arbitration on disputed issues by the Allies; on the other hand, Baron Sonnino was obdurate and demanded the treaty, the whole treaty, with Fiume in addition. "After some considerable delay, the entire members of the Supreme Council persuaded, despite their better understanding, that they must honor their signature, delivered a first note, in the nature of an ultimatum, to the Jugo-Slavs in January, 1920. Concerning the discussions which had taken place prior to this official act, no official documents exist, but the following facts, if borne in mind, will help to elucidate the view taken by the negotiators during 1919.

"The Italians were simply employing the secret Treaty of London as a lever to obtain concessions. They were well aware that its application was impossible, but they hoped, by handing it over to the heads of the chief delegates, like the sword of Damocles, to achieve the following ambitions: (a) Italian sovereignty over Fiume, and a special position for the town of Zara. (b) The retention of Senj as a naval base, or its neutralization. (c) The annexation of various islands as additional naval bases, and the neutralization of the Jugo-Slav coastline in Cattaro, and such islands as fell to the Trieste Kingdom. (d) The extension of their continental frontier eastward at the expense of Jugo-Slav lands.

Jugo-Slav Claim

"The Jugo-Slavs claimed: (a) That Fiume should become Jugo-Slav, or at least be freed from an Italian stranglehold; but for Zara they agreed upon the application of a special status, even at the cost of the economic position of the town. (b) That Dalmatia was a Jugo-Slav province. (c) That while all the islands might be neutralized, there was no occasion for the cession of any one of them save Lusina. (d) That Eastern Istria should be annexed to Jugo-Slavia, and that the Italo-Jugo-Slav frontier should be drawn in accordance with the ideas of Justice.

"According to a statement made by Mr. Tittoni, President Wilson did not learn the terms of the Treaty of London until January, 1919. On April 14 of that year however, he presented a memorandum to the Italian delegation in which he outlined a frontier which, according to his study of the question, would best satisfy the requirements of both parties.

The Wilson Line

"The Wilson Line," as it is known to diplomatic history, left the important junction of Tarvis, in Carniola, to Italy, and, proceeding southward, soon rejoined the London Treaty line, which it followed to a point north-west of Ljubljana (Ljubach). Thence its southerly trend lay some what west of the treaty line, until it struck a point west of the railway junction of St. Peter, crossing the district of Senj and the Trieste Kingdom. Moving thence into Istria it joined the River Arsa, which it followed to the sea, leaving Fiume, the Volosca district and Dalmatia, together with all the islands save Lusina and Lissa, to the southern Slavs. All Austrian fortifications were to be destroyed, and the naval forces of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State definitely restricted. Italy was to receive Valona and its hinterland in Albania.

"Generally speaking, the 'Wilson Line' is drawn along the mountain crests to the east of the Isonzo Valley, its divergence westward from the London Treaty line being due to the fact that the latter gave the Italians

undue strategic command of the Save Valley, the Ljubljana-Fiume railway, and the junction of St. Peter. The President undoubtedly regarded eastern Istria as purely Slav, and essential to the protection of Fiume, the only commercial outlet for this and other parts of Croatia and Slovenia. "Although the project sacrificed 400,000 Slovenes to Italian rule, it is nevertheless the most statesmanlike solution yet advanced. The Italian delegation declined the proposition, and on its publication at President Wilson's orders, considered themselves affronted, and withdrew to Rome on April 24, 1919."

MANCHESTER NOW A HUB OF LEARNING

University Is Making Effort to Enlarge Its Research and Educational Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—Lancasterians everywhere are proud of their country. And centered first and foremost in that pride is that well equipped, remarkably efficient, and none the less famous seat of learning, known the world over as Manchester University. In a broad sense, the Palatine County of the west of England has many intimate relationships with the United States of America, for it was at Manchester University that the first steam turbine was completed, and in its laboratories the depth charge, that knell of the German U-boats, was produced. These two facts form only a part of the link that has been forged which binds it intimately with the Western Hemisphere.

The University of Manchester teams with ardent students in every branch of knowledge. Its professors are leaders in the vanguard of scholarship and natural science, the chosen comrades of the world's thinkers today. Year by year this seat of learning adds to the wealth of acquired knowledge, whence issues the mastery over the problems of matter, life and society. From the university as from a lighthouse, radiance streams into every quarter of the realm of King Cotton.

What Lancashire Thinks

It was an apt saying, if a political one, that 'What Lancashire thinks today, England will think tomorrow.' In that saying there is a great tribute from a nation to one of its component provinces. A nation's proverbs reveal its national thought; and behind this saying lies the thought that Lancashire leads in the life of England. Their pride of place was won by their work, none can doubt, and Manchester University, by the enrichment of scientific research, has been the means of bringing that about.

Just as Lancashire, in the two generations, between 1760 and 1820, grew from small beginnings into one of the greatest industrial areas in the world, so in the two generations since the passing of John Owen, the small college which was founded by the generous foresight of the Manchester merchant, has grown into a mighty university.

Owen's College of 1846

It is as if the quiet groves of the academy planted serenely in the midst of a mighty city, had felt the urge of the crowded life that pulsed around them, and had responded to it with an eager zeal. The narrow circle of faculties, or spheres of study, the Owens College of 1846 has expanded until now the student in every branch of human knowledge finds in its university teachers of the highest rank, libraries rich with the garnered treasures of the past and laboratories equipped for maturing the problems of the future.

Such is the University of Manchester today, and it stands, as ever, in the front rank of the seats of learning, experiment and progress. Its students, the world over, will not be the only ones to appreciate its present efforts to enlarge its activities along research and educational lines. The industrial history of Lancashire has, as already stated, an intimate relationship with the rest of the world, it is linked up with the prosperity of industry everywhere, and specially is this so in the structure of American commerce.

The keystone of that structure is the University of the Palatine County of England.

PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A conference was recently held by the Zionist Movement at the Aeolian Hall, London, to decide upon the local arrangements for the great financial campaign to which a particular week in the near future has been assigned. A very thorough and far reaching appeal is to be made in the campaign for funds for the restoration of Palestine. Five hundred volunteers have been asked to make house to house calls among the Jewish people; the different trades, friendly societies and clubs have also been requested to help and other appeals were also arranged to be held in markets and restaurants, at private garden parties and at a festival in the Botanical Gardens. The object of the above scheme was declared to be that of giving an opportunity to every Jew and Jewess in the United Kingdom to make a contribution toward the restoration of Palestine. At the conclusion of a circular letter on the subject, a reminder was given to the British Prime Minister's parting message to Dr. Weizmann at San Remo—"We have given you a start—it's up to you now to make good."

MUSIC

American Union of Swedish Singers. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Union of Swedish Singers, comprising 60 singing organizations, will hold its quadrennial convention and singing festival in Boston June 25 to 27. About 800 delegates from nearly all parts of the United States will participate, and as many more associate members with ladies are expected to come with the singers. Male choruses from New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Moline, Duluth, and Jamestown, and organizations from nearly every large city in New England have declared their intentions to be present.

The three Boston clubs—Harmony Singing Society, the Swedish Glee Club, and the Apollo Club, will be the hosts, and a large guarantee fund is subscribed by the Swedes in greater Boston, for entertaining the guests.

The program is arranged as follows: June 25, convention in the afternoon and assembly at night; June 26, excursion on the steamer "Rose Standish" to the South Shore, at night a cabaret at Convention Hall, Boston; June 27, concerts at the Boston Opera House, at 2 and 8 p. m. For these concerts the following are engaged as soloists: Mme. Marie Sundelius of the Metropolitan Opera Company, soprano; Samuel Ljungkvist from the Royal Opera at Stockholm, tenor; William Gustafson Jr., of the Metropolitan Opera Company, basso; Miss Edith Roboud, violinist; and Misses Edith Gyllenberg and Agnes Olson, pianists. The Boston Orchestra Players, 30 pieces, is also engaged, under the leadership of George Dunham. The male chorus of 600 will be directed by Joel Mossberg of Chicago and Ernest Franck of Worcester, alternately.

The headquarters for the singers will be at Convention Hall. During the festival the general public will have a chance to hear the visitors sing in front of Boston Public Library on June 25, about 7 p. m.

NEW ZEALAND SEEKS TO CHECK GAMBLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—When the New Zealand Government first authorized the use of the totalizer, or betting machine in connection with horse-racing, the avowed object was to reduce the gambling evil. The advocates of the totalizer argued that betting would be confined to the race courses, that the bookmaker would be eliminated, that all bets would be made cash transactions, and that the betting public would get a fair deal.

Not one of these anticipations has been realized. The actual result has been an enormous increase in the community's gambling, both on the race courses and off them. The bookmaker flourishes, the old evils persist and the government is driven to expedient after expedient in its effort to restrict the legally sanctioned gambling.

The money passed through the totalizer on the race courses in 1900 was, roughly, £1,000,000. Last year the total was over £5,000,000, or about £5 per head of the population. What amount of money the bookmakers handled there is no method of determining, since the bookmakers are working outside the law, but competent authorities believe that they are just about as busy as the totalizer. If that is the case, the £5 per head mentioned above requires to be doubled. The government and the racing clubs take a percentage on totalizer investments and the government also levies a tax on dividends and stakes. These withdrawals amount to something over £225,000 on an investment of £5,000,000. The rest of the money is divided in the form of dividends among the betting people.

The government has recently issued regulations intended to prevent the telegraphs, the telephones and the postal services being used for betting purposes. No telegrams relating to betting are to be handled. No bookmaker may have the use of a telephone or a post office letter box.

These regulations may be good in intent. But they may fall in practice, as other regulations have failed, owing to the fact that the root of the gambling system is not touched. The government has sanctioned the totalizer. In doing that it has made gambling respectable. The women as well as men bet on the totalizer. The appetite created by the betting machine is not satisfied by the facilities provided on the race courses, and so the bookmaker continues to do business. He may be raided and fined occasionally, but he can face that risk cheerfully. His whole business is illegal, but there is never any real difficulty about finding the office of a "bookie" in New Zealand.

OVERSEAS PREMIERS AND THE ADMIRALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—During the recent debate on the naval estimates in the Canadian House of Commons, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service, cited an important and hitherto unpublished memorandum sent by the overseas premiers to the British Admiralty. The memorandum was prepared at a conference of the dominion premiers, in the Savoy Hotel, London, in August, 1918. The dominion premiers had previously had under consideration an Admiralty memo on the naval defense of the Empire circulated to the Imperial War Conference. In their memo presented to the Admiralty in reply, the dominion premiers laid stress on these points:

(1) The proposals set forth in the Admiralty memorandum for a single

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INDIVIDUAL PLAY
NEARING FINALSIntercollegiate Golf Tournament
Produces Many Features of
Note on Links at Glen CoveSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

GLEN COVE, New York.—With the team championship disposed of, interest in the intercollegiate golf association tournament centered on the individual championship. By the draw J. S. Dean, qualifying medalist of Princeton University, A. L. Walker of Columbia University, present champion, and J. W. Sweetser of Yale University were all drawn in the upper half, while J. F. Ward, who proved his quality by a close second to Dean in the qualifying round, had an easy part to play in the lower half. All the above won both their matches with ease.

Dean and Walker will clash tomorrow morning and the winner will meet Sweetser in the afternoon in all probability. A number of upsets occurred in the lower half. R. M. Rounds of the University of Pennsylvania successfully disposing of two members of Princeton's championship team, while M. W. Littleton Jr. of Princeton also showed great improvement. Walker, in his afternoon match, showed a full recovery from his high scoring at medal play, defeating Sidney Scott—who had qualified fourth—by the score of 4 and 3. In this round he was par for the first nine holes, in the remaining six went two under par, a remarkable exhibition. The summary: INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

Individual Championship

First Round

J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated C. A. Griscom, Yale, 7 and 6.
D. C. Davis, Pennsylvania, defeated S. T. Olin, Cornell, 5 and 3.
Sidney Scott, Yale, defeated G. R. McKee, Dartmouth, 7 and 5.
A. L. Walker, Columbia, defeated C. W. Baker, Harvard, 4 and 5.
J. W. Sweetser, Yale, defeated T. J. E. Pulling, Princeton, 3 and 2.
A. F. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated R. A. Haight, Princeton, 2 and 1.
J. K. Wehrby, Dartmouth, defeated Elbridge Adams, Williams, 7 and 6.
A. T. Buffington, Yale, defeated Meredith Hemphill, Williams, 5 and 3.
James Ward, Williams, defeated F. M. Bacon, Harvard, 1 up.
D. H. Ankeny, Dartmouth, defeated George Henderson, Harvard, 3 and 1.
M. W. Littleton Jr., Princeton, defeated Durham Jones, Harvard, 2 and 1.
Daniel Rhoades, Pennsylvania, defeated N. T. Lovell, Yale, 4 and 3.
R. M. Rounds, Pennsylvania, defeated H. Douglas, Princeton, 5 and 3.
L. E. Foster, Princeton, defeated D. G. MacBean, Cornell, 7 and 5.
J. L. Hukill, Cornell, defeated J. S. Bush, Yale, 5 and 3.
J. A. Moss, Princeton, defeated L. H. Eaton, Harvard, 2 up.

Second Round

J. S. Dean defeated D. C. Davis, 6 and 5.
A. L. Walker defeated Sidney Scott, 4 and 3.
J. W. Sweetser defeated A. F. Boyd, 4 and 2.
A. T. Buffington defeated J. K. Wehrby, 4 and 2.
James Ward defeated D. H. Ankeny, 5 and 4.
M. W. Littleton defeated Daniel Rhoades, 1 up.
R. M. Rounds defeated L. E. Foster, 2 and 1.
J. A. Moss defeated J. L. Hukill, 3 and 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	22	23	.485
Brooklyn	20	24	.456
Chicago	20	27	.426
St. Louis	21	28	.425
Pittsburgh	25	25	.490
Boston	22	27	.447
New York	25	32	.439
Philadelphia	24	33	.421

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston (two games).
New York at Philadelphia.

REDS DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati... 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 5 7 2
Philadelphia... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 9 2
Batteries—Sallee and Wingo; Smith, Galia and Wheat. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CARDINALS CAPTURE FINAL

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis... 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 7 9 0
Boston... 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 12 3 2
Batteries—Schupp, Godwin and Clemens; McQuilian, Ayres and Gowdy. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

BROOKLYN TEAM WINNER

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 11 3
Pittsburgh... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 14 3 3
Batteries—Mammux and Miller; Adams, Meador, Ponder and Schmidt. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

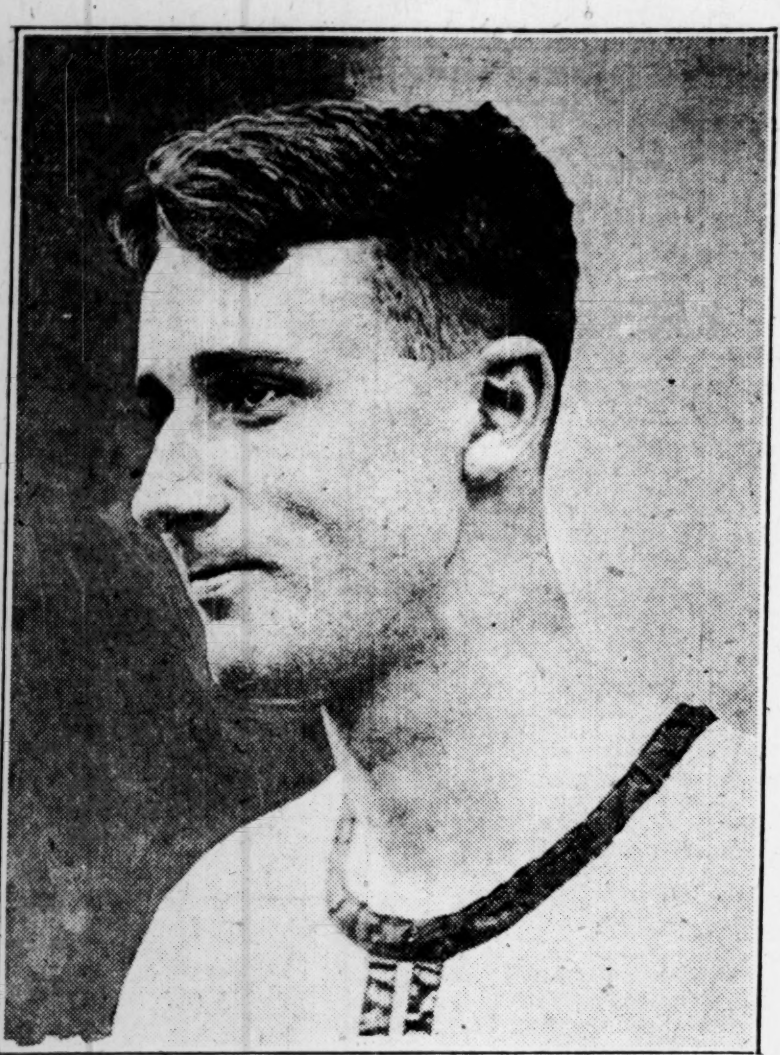
NEW YORK WINS FROM CHICAGO

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 11 1
Chicago... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 16 2 2
Batteries—Neft and Snyder; Vaughn, Martin, Burley and O'Farrell. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

UNITED STATES TO ENTER POLO TEAM

NEW YORK, New York.—At a conference held between W. A. Hazard, secretary of the United States Polo Association, and the secretary of the American Olympic Committee, it was decided to enter an American team in the Olympic polo tournament to be held at Ostend July 15 to August 2.

The team of American Army officers from the Rhine sector, now playing in England, has been selected as the United States representative four. The combination to be entered will include Colonel Margetta; Captains Harris, Rumbough, Allen, and Tate.



Capt. C. C. Peters '19, Yale varsity crew

HARVARD CREW STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Hght.	Wght.
Bow	Wendell Davis '21	New York, N. Y.	20	6 1	150
2	P. B. Lothrop '21	Boston, Mass.	21	5 11	178
3	R. K. Kane '22	Newport, R. I.	19	6 2	190
4	L. B. McCagg '22	New York, N. Y.	22	6 4	194
5	Lawrence Terry '22	Short Hills, N. J.	20	6 4	187
6	M. E. Olmstead '21	Harrisburg, Pa.	19	6	188
7	J. A. Burden '21	New York, N. Y.	20	6 2	181
Stroke	Reginald Jenney '21	Brookline, Mass.	21	5	159
Cox	E. L. Peirson '21	Salem, Mass.	21	5 4	107

Averages, excluding coxswain: 20% 6 1/4 173%.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Hght.	Wght.
Bow	Sherman Damon '21	Brookline, Mass.	20	6	162
2	Malcolm Bradley '22	Boston, Mass.	20	6 2	176
3	M. H. Ladd Jr. '22	Buffalo, N. Y.	20	5 10	179
4	C. F. Batchelder Jr. '21	Peterborough, N. H.	22	6 1	183
5	H. R. Atkinson '21	Brookline, Mass.	20	5 11	180
6	J. M. Cooper '22	Syracuse, N. Y.	19	6	174
7	W. K. Shaw Jr. '22	Concord, Mass.	20	6	184
Stroke	Garrison Norton '22	New York, N. Y.	19	6	143
Cox	S. C. Badger '22	Boston, Mass.	18	5	166

Averages, excluding coxswain: 19% 6 1/4 168%.

FRESHMAN EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Hght.	Wght.
Bow	Hamilton Garland '21	Buzzards Bay, Mass.	17	5	160
2	W. O. Clark '22	Framingham, Mass.	17	5	162
3	A. H. Ladd Jr. '22	Milton, Mass.	18	6 1	173
4	Capt. H. S. Morgan '21	New York, N. Y.	19	5 10	167
5	P. B. Kanhard '21	North Andover, Mass.	20	6	182
6	J. M. Duncan '22	Syracuse, N. Y.	19	6	185
7	W. K. Shaw Jr. '22	Concord, Mass.	20	6	184
Stroke	Garrison Norton '22	New York, N. Y.	19	6	143
Cox	S. C. Badger '22	Boston, Mass.	18	5	166

Averages, excluding coxswain: 19% 6 1/4 168%.

VANITIE WINNER
IN CLOSE RACEEarly Lead Prevents Resolute
From Overtaking Her in the
Eleventh Race in the Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Vanitie, the bronze sloop, crossed the finish line in 50s, sailing time ahead of her rival, Resolute, winning the race by 42s, corrected time and giving her 4 less out of the 11 races sailed.

The course was shortened owing to the late start, as there was no wind in the morning and the boats did not get away until 1 o'clock. It was a windward and leeward race of 20 miles, the course being laid south-southwest. Both yachts were towed to the mark because of a calm in the harbor, the stake boat Thespa taking the Resolute, and the committee boat Xarifa, the Vanitie. There was a long ground swell rolling outside, and the wind was from four to seven knots at intervals.

The start was a pretty one, with "jockey honors" for the skipper of the Vanitie. The boats separated until the five-minute signal, and then drawing together began a luffing match for the windward berth, which brought them away from the line to eastward, as the starting gun was fired promptly at 1 o'clock. Neither boats was in a position to cross. The Resolute was the first to break away, and running to the westward jibed around the light ship—which is the west end of the line—and came about again, crossing on the port tack.

The Vanitie meanwhile had the windward berth and crossed 27s. ahead of her rival. Then both yachts broke out their No. 1 jibs topsails, and started on a long luff with port tacks about toward Point Judith. Both boats lost over a minute in crossing from the gun. This tack was held for 25 minutes, and during it the Vanitie slightly outpointed her rival. The Resolute was the first to break tacks at 1:25:10, and the Vanitie quickly followed. Then came a series of short hitches, with Vanitie keeping her advantage.

As the outer mark was approached the wind dropped considerably, and the Resolute, setting the better puff, gained perceptibly. But the earlier work of the Vanitie gave her a gain of 1m. 3s, rounding the outer mark, beating the Bristol boat at her best game, close hauled in a light breeze.

On the return in the breeze light-

ened again. Both boats took in their jib top sails and set balloon jibs to port. The run home was uneventful with the exception of the fact that once more the Vanitie outslatted her rival with the free sheets, gaining on actual sailing time at the finish. The official time was as follows:

Start	Vanitie	Resolute
1:01:23 <td>1:01:50</td> <td>1:01:50</td>	1:01:50	1:01:50
Finish	2:44:27	2:44:44
Elapsed time	2:43:04	2:43:44
Corrected time	2:42:04	2:43:44

ALTERED SHAMROCK

TO GET INTO ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD THE STEAM YACHT

VICTORIA, OFF SANDY HOOK, NEW

Jersey.—Sir Thomas Lipton sent his

cup challenger Shamrock IV into the

breeze off Sandy Hook yesterday with

a shortened topsail, a new topsail and

a new jib. Instead of giving the yacht

a trial race with the 23-meter Sham-

rock, as he had planned, he preferred

to watch his altered craft in action and

reserved the race for today. With Sir

Thomas on the bridge of his steam

yacht Victoria watching the maneu-

vers were Charles Nicholson, designer

of the yacht; Capt. W. P. Burton, who

will sail the Shamrock in the interna-

tional race, and George Rattay, whose

company designed the sails.

Mr. Nicholson expressed satisfac-

tion with the Shamrock in its present

form and said it was likely the ship

would be started in the cup race with-

out further alteration. Today's race

will be over the regular course.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	29	19	.602
New York	29	22	.569
Chicago	23	25	.479
Washington	28	26	.519
Boston	24	27	.469
St. Louis	28	30	.483
Detroit	20	38	.345
Philadelphia	16	44	.267

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cleveland at Chicago.

Boston at New York.

Philadelphia at Washington.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Chicago.

Boston at New York.

Philadelphia at Washington.

DETROIT TEAM WINS SHUTOUT

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 0
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1
Batteries—O'Dham and Almonit; Sotherton and Billings. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

BIG REGATTA ON
THAMES RIVERHarvard and Yale Varsity,
Junior Varsity and Freshman
Crews Meet in Their An-
nual Rowing Regatta Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, Connecticut.—Yale

University begins the big day of the

1920 regatta with Harvard on the

Thames here, with two races already

to her credit and with supreme confi-

dence that her varsity eight will re-

peat last year's victory for the Blue.

Thursday, Harvard's combination and

gentlemen's eights fell afoul of that

bane of all crews, "pulling crabs,"

thereby losing both races. The com-

bination, a new race this year, enlist-

ing all the spare talent around the

place, was finished with Yale going

two lengths faster. Elliott Perkins

'23, a freshman eight substitute, con-

tributed the crab which held the Crim-

son back, although Yale might have

won without it. Harvard finished in

5m. 38s., 7s. late. Lothrop Withington

'11, at No. 5, helped to spoil the

party for the gentlemen's eight, Yale

being a half length to the fore at the

finish. This was over a half-mile

course; Yale covered in 2m. 38s., Har-

vard in 2m. 35s.

The crews sat as follows:

Harvard Combination—Cox, R. H. Hop-

kings '22; stroke, R. G. Bradford '23; J. Capt. D. B. Hull '22; 6. D. S. Morris '22; 5. J. N. Borland '22; 4. C. K. Cummings Jr. '23; 3. Lawrence Rathbun '23; 2. Dennett Withington '22; bow, Elliott Perkins '23.

Yale Combination—Cox, W. H. Clark '23; stroke, B. L. Hemingway '21; 7. L. Gibson '22; 6. W. V. Taggart '21; 5. J. A. McCreas '23; 4. H. W. Bentley '23; 3. E. H. Bigelow '22; 2. R. D. Jackson '23; bow, John Enders '20.

Harvard Gentlemen's Eight—Cox, Henry Kreeger '16; stroke, Bruce Pirnie '15; 7. J. E. Wald '10; 6. Paul Withington '09; 5. Lothrop Withington '11; 4. Moseley Taylor '13; 3. F. L. Higginson '09; 2. Elliott Parley '07; bow, Clement Wood '08.

Yale Gentlemen's Eight—Cox, S. H. Knox '20; stroke, A. Morse '15; 7. W. Gamble '17; 6. C. Meyer '17; 5. C. J. Cole '15; 4. J. R. Sheldon '16; 3. L. Whitney '07; 2. R. L. Hyatt '18; bow, J. Lambert '09.

Yale will sail all three races today over the easterly course. After yesterday's races Yale won the toss for the varsity race and chose that course, Harvard winning the tosses for the freshman and varsity second contests, choosing the westerly course.

Thursday night the main section of the vast crowds which will line the river began to arrive. Hotels are jammed and crimson and blue pennants and emblems of all kinds are reaping harvests for their vendors in the streets. Once more New London takes on all the appearance of a college town and enjoys it to the full.

On the first inquiry into crew conditions and showings and, mindful of last year's Yale University victory, the inclination to forecast another Blue day today is strong. But that has to be written here at Red Top, with one hand hiding the words. For there is every confidence here that this is at last a "William Haines" year. He seemed quite satisfied with his charges after their brief tryouts yesterday, and Coxswain E. L. Peirson '21 remarked that the boat was going very well under the shift of R. K. Kane '22 from No. 3 to No. 7 and of J. A. Burden '21 from 7 to 3. Otherwise the Harvard varsity boat reads as it did the day she came down here.

On that day the Crimson was put through a time test over the full course and she did it in 20m. 29s. Considering the fact that Yale's best time trial was 20m. 40s. and that the course record, a Crimson one back in 1916, is 20m. 02s., Harvard would seem to be the faster.

M. E. Olmsted '21 of Harvard "pulled a crab" toward the finish of last year's race, and although he recovered before the line was reached, his experience—not at all uncommon—illustrates the difference between the counterfeited endurance required by time tests and the real thing, calling for everything a man can give, in the race itself.

Capt. Wendell Davis '21 and F. B. Lothrop '21 are the only other Yale race veterans in the boat, while, on the other hand, five of the Eli men helped row to victory a year ago. This counts strongly in Yale's favor, and there is, too, the opinion that the Blue stroke is longer and more efficient than that of the Crimson. Yale will row almost as she did her first day here, when G. S. Rockefeller '21 at 5 gave way to J. H. Flag 208. Rockefeller then went to the second varsity, but has since been replaced there by E. G. Janeway '22.

Yale took these easily yesterday, following brief tryouts, with an afternoon's lounging aboard one of the many yachts crowding here for the big race. Coach Guy Nickalls was very optimistic; he said before he had shouted the Harvard crew, as Yale passed the yacht on which they were guests, to look around and see how to row, upon which one of them shouted back: "We don't need to—we'll be watching them row from in front all the way on Friday."

The course for the big race, as last year, includes two turns to avoid the shallow water and eel grass of submarine base. Before 1919 the straight course drew the easterly boat through these shallows, retarding her progress

YALE CREW STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Hght.	Wght.
Bow	D. G. Driscoll '23	St. Paul, Minn.	22	6 1	160
2	J. S. Moulton '21	Yuba City, Cal.	21	6	170
3	P. B. Allen '19	Providence, R. I.	24	5 10 1/2	179
4	S. Y. Hord '21	Terre Haute, Ind.	22	5 11	175
5	J. H. Plank '08	Hackensack, N. J.	22	6 2	173
6	J. J. Schieffelin '19	New York, N. Y.	22	6 2 1/2	175
7	G. C. Ellis '23	Hartford, Conn.	20	6	176
Stroke	Capt. C. C. Peters '19	Seattle, Wash.	22	6 1	175
Cox	Robert Carson '21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	5	118

Averages, excluding coxswain: 22 6 1/4 171%.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Hght.	Wght.
Bow	C. V. Whitney '22	New York, N. Y.	21	5 10 1/2	163
2	B. L. Laurence '20	Short Hills, N. J.	22	6 1 1/2	165
3	G. N. Walker '19	Washington, D. C.	25	6 2	169
4	J. L. Carman Jr. '22	Tacoma, Wash.	21	6	164
5	D. Gates '23	Hartford, Conn.	21	6 4	183
6	E. G. Janeway '22	New York, N. Y.	19	6	156
7	H. J. Mall '21	New York, N. Y.	20	6	160
Stroke	Ward Cheney '22	So. Manchester, Conn.	20	5 11	142

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Grim

At the very start the object to be served by the university is to be dual. On the one hand, the university is to provide a center for Jewish culture; on the other, it is to be the training school for those who are to teach in the institutions of Europe where, at present, there is a lack of experts able to teach their subjects through the medium of the Hebrew language. It is probable that at first many students will come to Jerusalem from other universities equipped with degrees in their special subjects in order both to superimpose upon their learning the general course with its Hebrew bias, and also to learn the language in which they will hope ultimately to teach their subjects in Europe. Nevertheless, in efficiency of instruction, in dignity of standing, the university is designed to take its place by the side of other such bodies and to become independent of them. It is to be a university in the whole sense, with fully developed faculties in letters and the natural sciences, but with the Judaistic aim of this general course largely imbedded in every part of it.

THE HOME FORUM

It Comes Upon Me in the Woods

It comes upon me in the woods,
Of all the days, this day in May;
When wind and rain can never think
Whose turn 't is now to have its way.

It finds me as I lie alone,
Blinking up through the swaying
trees,
Half wondering if a man who reads
"Blue sky" in books that color
—see—

So fathomless and pure; as if
All loveliest azure things have
gone
To heaven that way—the flowers, the
sea,
And left their color there alone.

Hark! leaning on each other's arms,
The pines are whispering in the
breeze,
Whispering—then hushing, half in
awe
Their legends of primeval seas.

The wild things of the wood come out,
And stir or hide, as wild things
will
Like thoughts that may not be pur-
sued.
But come if one is calm and still.

Deep hemlocks down the gorge shut
in
Their caves with hollow shadow
filled,
Where little feathered anchorites
Behind a sunlit lattice build.

And glimmering through that lace of
boughs,
Dancing, while they hang darker
still,
Along the restful river shines
The restless light's incessant thrill:

Those birds would hold no more
aloof—
How know they I am here, so well?
Thy own woodpecker's warning note;
He is their seer and sentinel.

They use him, but his faithfulness
Perchance in human fashion pay—
Laugh in their feathers at his voice,
And ridicule his stumbling way.

That far-off flute-note—hours in vain
I've followed it, so shy and fleet;
But if I found him, well I know
His song would seem not half so
sweet.

But still I prate of sight and sound;
Ah, well, 't is always so in rhyme;
The idle fancies find a voice,
The wise thought waits—another
time.

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Good Management

It is no small commendation to
manage a little well.—Bishop Hall.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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vided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
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God Is Ever-Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN this practical age the heart of
mankind cries out for a God it can
understand. One who is indeed "a
very present help in trouble." No in-
dividual is really an atheist, even
though in all sincerity he may believe
himself one. Deep down in his con-
sciousness is an instinctive acknowl-
edgment of a higher power, a great
First Cause, and a desire to know God.
The so-called atheist is but one who
is dissatisfied with the human concep-
tion of God that had been presented
to him, too logical, perhaps, to accept
the contradictions that make up the
ordinary orthodox theory. His intel-
ligence requires satisfaction, and fail-
ing to find it, turns away either in
disgust or despair. To such an one
Christian Science comes like sunshine
breaking through a fog. Seeming con-
tradictions vanish before spiritual un-
derstanding, and the Bible becomes an
illuminated guide to everyday life.

Prominent among the misty state-
ments thus cleared up by the light of
Christian Science is the assertion that
God is ever-present. Annexed to the
conception of a humanly conceived
manlike God, this statement becomes
an absurdity. How many clear-minded
children have questioned the seeming
impossibility that "God is right here in
this room, and everywhere else at the
same time!" But turn to the defini-
tion of God as given by Mrs. Eddy in
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," page 465, where, in an-
swer to the question, "What is God?"
her words instantly explain the riddle.
"God is incorporeal, divine, supreme,
infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle,
Life, Truth, Love." God as Life,
Truth, Love, Mind, Principle, is im-
mediately understood to be everywhere.
Upon this logical, apprehensible idea
of God rests the whole basis of Chris-
tian Science.

Mind can be cognized only through
its expression. This is easily illus-
trated. One often hears it said, "So-
and-so has a fine mind." But how can
this be known? No one has ever seen
it. The conclusion is determined only
by the ideas that come from that mind.
So God, the only real Mind, is under-
stood only through man and the uni-
verse. His idea, filling all space and
not separable for a single instant from
that Mind that gives it expression. As
Mrs. Eddy so concisely puts it, "All is
infinite Mind and its infinite mani-
festations, for God is All-in-all." (Science
and Health, page 468.)

Right here lies the way whereby
each individual may escape from the
human mind so-called, with its myriad
misconceptions. Back of every mis-
take or wrong conception must lie a
truth, else there would be nothing for
the mistake to be about. God being
good and everywhere present, there
cannot be the most infinitesimal point
of space where good is not expressed.
Yet there is not a trouble or difficulty
of the human mind that is not based
upon a suppositional lack or miscon-
ception of good.

Let us take disease, for instance. Is
not its claim to power and existence
based always upon a lack—a lack of
right action, a lack of strength, a lack
of perfect substance, a lack of health?
And is not our ever-present God, Mind,
or Principle, all action, all strength,
all substance, all health? "Soul," Mrs.
Eddy says, "has infinite resources with
which to bless mankind and happiness
would be more readily attained and
would be more secure in our keeping.
If sought in Soul." (Science and Health,
page 60.) Good can then become mani-
fest to us here and now in the form
best suited to our need.

If the difficulty is called poverty it
is but a suggestion that substance is
lacking; if hatred, dissension, fear, it
is but the suppositional lack of love;
immorality and other forms of sin pre-
suppose a lack of divi law or Prin-
ciple; death supposes that life, con-
sciousness, is lacking; and each and
every one of these lacks is healed by
the ever-presence of God understood.

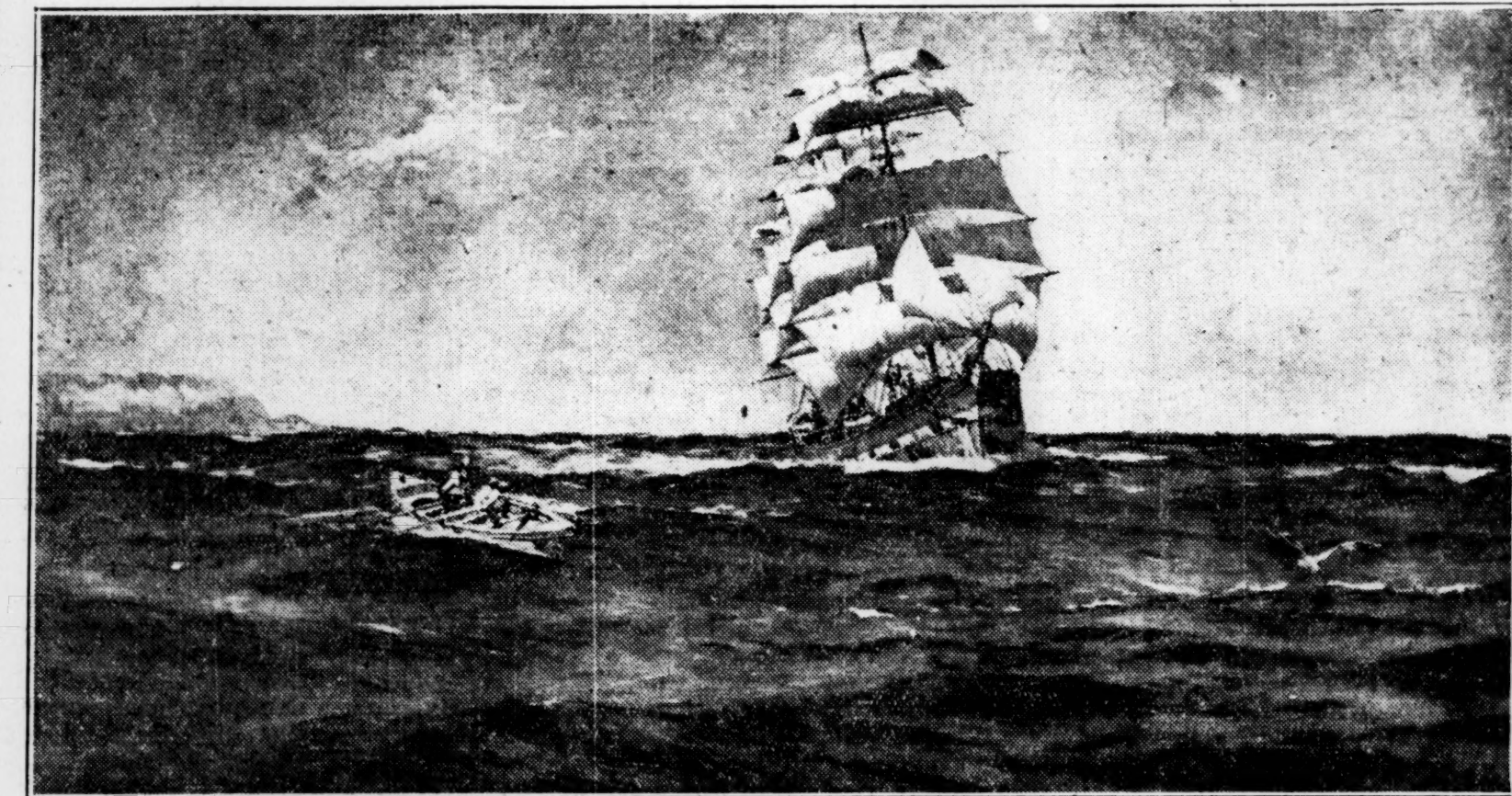
Among the many beautiful and oft-
quoted statements made by Mrs. Eddy
in the Christian Science textbook,
none have brought greater hope to de-
spairing hearts than this on page 494:
"Divine Love always has met and al-
ways will meet every human need."
Yet the practical import of these words
is often overlooked. Jesus' career was
a constantly repeated demonstration
of the wondrous fact herein set forth.
His infinite compassion recognized and
cared for the "human need" that cried
out then as now for relief, and it is
evident that he realized that this must
be satisfied in a way appreciable to
limited understanding. When their
human need demanded bread or fishes
he gave them bread and fishes, the
kind they were accustomed to and
understood. When the tax required
payment, the money was forthcoming.
If the need was for surcease from
physical suffering, that too was sup-
plied.

But though every human need was
supplied in a way that poor humanity
could grasp, the process was wholly
spiritual. That this part of the pro-
ceeding was seldom understood is at-
tested by the many who followed him
only for "the loaves and fishes," and
the human mind of the present day
is little changed. It was the ever-
presence of God and His idea, spiritual
Truth, that the multitude received
as loaves and fishes, even as it was
the abundance of divine substance
that came to them as the tax-money.
Jesus never failed to "render to Caesar
the things that are Caesar's," and to
God the things that are God's.

His earlier demonstration in the
wilderness proved that to the under-
standing ready to grasp spiritual sat-
isfaction bread did not need to take

the ordinary form, but was seen as
"every word that proceedeth out of
the mouth of the Lord," while all the
kingdoms and glories of the world
were rejected for the kingdom of
heaven. This must truly be the ab-
solute standard from which all our
demonstrations are to be made, and
even though our present interpretation
of good may be limited, indeed, we
can rejoice even now in the ever-
availability of divine law. There is
never for an instant any place where
God is not, and this may be practically
demonstrated today. In the words of
Hymn 141, in the Christian Science
Hymnal:

"In our sickness, in our health,
In our want or in our wealth,
If we look to God in prayer,
God is present everywhere."



"Off Valparaiso," by T. Somerscales

© W. A. Mansell, London

Proud Ships Carrying On

He leaned upon his arm and watched
the light
Sliding and fading to the steady roll;
This he would some day paint, the ship
at night.

This he would paint, and that, and all
these scenes,
And proud ships carrying on, and men
their minds,
And blues of rollers toppling into
greens,
And shattering into white that bursts
and blinks,
And scattering ships running erect like
hinds,
And men in oilskins beating down a
sail
High on the yellow yard, in snow, in
hail

And sunnier scenes would grow under
his brush,
The tropic dawn with all things drop-
ping dew,
The darkness and the wonder and the
hush,
The insensate grey before the marvel
Grew;
Then the veil lifted from the trembling
blue,
The walls of sky burst in, the flower,
the rose,
All the expanse of heaven, a mind that
glows.

He turned out of his bunk; the Cook
still tossed,
One of the other two spoke in his
sleep.
A cockroach scuttled where the moon-
beam crossed;
Outside there was the ship, the night,
the deep.
"It is worth while," the youth said: "I
will keep
To my resolve, I'll learn to paint all
this."

Outside was the ship's rush to the
wind's hurry.
A resonant hum from every rope.
The broadening bow-wash in a fiery
flurry.
The leaning masts in their majestic
slope,
And all things strange with moonlight:
filled with hope.
By all that beauty going as man bade,
He turned and slept in peace. Eight
bells were made.

—From "The Dauber," by John Masefield.

A Rainy Day

A rainy day in Switzerland puts a
sudden stop to many diversions. The
coachman may drive to the tavern, and
then back to the stable; but no farther.
The sunburnt guide may sit at the
door, and welcome; and the boatman
whistle . . . at his own sweet will;
but no foot stir abroad for all that;
no traveller moves, if he has time to
stay. The rainy day gives him time for
reflection. He has leisure now to take
cognizance of his impressions, and
make up his account with the moun-
tains. He remembers, too, that he has
friends at home; and writes up the
journal, neglected for a week or more,
and letters neglected longer; or fin-
ishes the rough pencil-sketch begun
yesterday in the open air. On the
whole, he is not sorry it rains, though
disappointed.—Henry W. Longfellow.

A Southern Garden

Francis had been an exceedingly
wise person in the conduct of his life.
Some fifteen years ago he stated,
much to the dismay of his uncle, who
thought that all gentlemen were
stockbrokers, that he liked Italy much
better than any other country in the
world, and that, of all the towns and
mountains and plains of Italy, he
loved best this rocky pinnacle of an
island that rises sheer from the saph-
ire in the mouth of the Bay of
Naples. Thus having come across
from Naples for the inside of a day,
he telegraphed to his hotel for his
luggage and stopped for a month.
After a brief absence in England,
feverish with interviews, he proceeded
to stop here for a year, and when

minister; Madame Geoffrin laid poli-
tics aside, never intermeddled with
religious matters, and, by her infinite
art, by her skill in following and lead-
ing, became herself a kind of clever
administrator and almost a great
minister of society, one of those min-
isters who are the more influential
because they are not such titularly,
and are more permanent.

She had at the beginning a com-
plete conception of that machine
which is called a salon, and knew how
to organize it completely with its
smooth, imperceptible wheel-work,
skillfully put together and kept
agoing by continual care. She not
only comprehended in her solicitude
literary people, properly so called, but
she looked after artists, sculptors, and
painters, to bring them all into com-
munication with each other and with

a single word: "There, that will do,"
she arrests in time the conversations
which are straying upon dangerous
themes and the wits that are getting
heated; they fear her, and go and
have their uproar elsewhere. It is
. . . hers never to talk herself except
when it is necessary, and to inter-
vene only at certain moments, without
engrossing the conversation too long.
She then introduces certain wise
maxims, some piquant stories, some
anecdotes and acted morality, com-
monly pointed out by some striking
expression or very familiar illu-
stration. All this, she knows, comes fitly
from her own lips: she says also that
"she would have nobody else preach
her sermons, tell her tales, or touch
her tongue." . . . —From "Monday-
Chats," by C. A. Sainte-Beuve, trans-
lated by William Mathews, LL.D.

The Town I See

The tropics vanish, and meseems
that I
From Halkerside, from topmost Aller-
muir,
Or steep Caerketton, dreaming gaze
again.
Far set in fields and woods, the town
I see
Spring gallant from the shadows of
her smoke,
Craggies, spired, and turreted, her vir-
gin fort
Beset, about, on seaward-droop-
ing hills,
New folds of city glitter. Last, the
Forth
Wheels ample waters set with sacred
isles,
And populous Fife smokes with a
score of towns.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Coral Island

All our party were soon on deck,
when Captain Radland told us that
we were approaching one of the far-
famed coral islands. . . .
In a short time a real coral island,
such as I had longed to see, appeared
before us. I can best describe it as
a circular narrow ridge of land, ris-
ing eight or ten feet above the level
of the ocean, covered with grass and
shrubs, in the midst of which arose
several pandanus and coconut trees,
bordered by a belt of shining white
sand, against which the ocean, as it
unceasingly dashed, formed a fringe
of glittering spray, and surrounding
a lagoon of the brightest blue water.
At one part was an opening which
formed a communication between the
lagoon and the outer ocean, wide
enough for boats to pass through.

I had expected to see something
more beautiful. At the same time, it
was very curious, especially when I
remembered that the whole island
was the summit of a submerged vol-
cano, or rather that the summit was
below it, and that this was as it were
a crown built up during the space of
countless ages, by the ever working
coral insects. The mountain has per-
haps risen again slightly, and thus
elevated the coral above the surface,
or else masses have been broken off
by the waves, and thrown up, and
birds have brought seeds, or cocco-
nuts have been washed up and grown,
and thus a soil has been formed by
the . . . plants, till it has been of
sufficient depth to nourish others of
greater size.

However formed, there it was be-
fore us. It appeared to be inhabited,
for some low, rudely constructed huts
were seen among the trees, but no
natives came off to us, nor were any
canoes observed hauled up on the
beach.—"The Diary of Millicent Court-
enay," by W. H. G. Kingston.

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Sargent's Princely Rank

Sargent's princely rank in modern
painting was conferred upon him at
his birth. In his career, which al-
ready has entered into the history of
art as something singular and im-
portant, every condition has been
favorable. All things, from the start,
conspired to make him a painter, and
even in his student days he possessed
the instinctive authority over his
brushes which, in an age of techni-
cians, is nevertheless rare. The point
means more than is immediately obvi-
ous. Scores of modern painters paint
so well that in any exhibition, until
the self-confessed amateurs are
reached, a certain workmanlike
standard is taken as a matter of
course. But look beneath the surface
in any collection of contemporary pic-
tures, and a surprising number of
celebrated names are found to spell
one of two things—mechanism or ef-
fort. Sargent's name does not spell
either. Bred in the studio of a Paris-
ian of the Salonier, he has never
adopted any of the hollow tricks of
the Salonier, who reduces execution to
a science, and calls it art; and, pa-
radoxically, while "the way in
which he does it" is a matter of per-
petual interest to his critics, he offers
in his work the proof of Mr. Whistler's
maxim, that "a picture is finished when
all trace of the means used to bring
about the end has disappeared."

I am aware of the danger in ap-
proaching Sargent in this cheerful
mood. For some years he tyrannized
over the Royal Academy in a way well
calculated to make a great many ex-
cellent mediocrities hate the sight of
his productions. It has been a case
of Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere.
One show in particular at Burlington
House—it was, I think, in 1900—I
vividly remember. The vast wall
space was, as usual, more than well
covered. I scrutinized every inch of
it with care, and an open mind.
Literally, every canvas that had any-
thing profitable to say for itself was a
Sargent. His peers have accepted the
situation with amiability. But a mild
reaction has recently set in, and as
Sargent is not able, any more than
any other man, to strike twelve every-
time he paints a picture, he has been
terribly taken to task for his failures;
divers critics have been finding out
that he hasn't really any genius at all,
but is simply one more "talent"—of a
rather unusual order, to be sure, but
still only a talent. For my own part,
the shock of one of his failures has
come with a weight in proportion to
its source. But why in the world it
should set anyone to a solemn shak-
ing of the head over the painter of the
"Carmencita," or the "Miss Beatrice
Golet," or the "Asher Wertheimer,"
it is difficult to perceive. Most of the
Jeremiads intoned over him, apropos
of an unsuccessful portrait, actually
amount to this: that he does not paint
like somebody else, like Titian, or
Rembrandt, or Gainsborough, or
Degas. Better a hundred failures
than the one most humiliating of all—
the failure to paint like himself.

From "Art and Common Sense," by
Royal Cortissoz.

Dear at a Penny

Nothing is cheap which is super-
fluous, for what one does not need is
dear at a penny.—Plutarch.

A Paris Salon of the Ancien Régime

Madame Geoffrin . . . inherited, to
some extent, the salon and method of
Madame de Tencin; but, in confining
her abilities to a private sphere, she
enlarged them to a remarkable de-
gree and in a way entirely honorable.
Madame de Tencin moved heaven and
earth to make her brother a prime

people of the world; in a word, she
conceived the idea of the Encyclo-
pedia of the age acting and conversing
around her. She had every week two
regular dinners, that of Monday be-
ing for artists; there one saw the
Vanloos, the Vernets, the Bouchers,
the La Tours, the Viens, the Lagrenés,
the Soufflots, the Lemoines, distin-
guished amateurs and patrons of the
arts, and litterateurs like Marmontel
to keep up the conversation, and pro-
mote mutual intercourse. On Wednes-
day was the dinner of the men of
letters; one saw there D'Alembert,
Mairan, Marivaux, Marmontel, the
chevalier Chastellux, Morellet, Saint-
Lambert, Helvetius, Raynal, Grimm,
Thomas, D'Holbach and Burigny, of
the Academy of Inscriptions. One
woman only was admitted with the
mistress of the house: it was
Mademoiselle de Lespinasse. Madame
Geoffrin had observed that several
women at a dinner distract the guests,
disperse and scatter the conversation;
she loved unity and to be herself the
center. At evening, Madame Geoffrin's
house was still kept open, and the en-
tertainment ended with a little sup-
per, very simple and very elegant,
given to five or six intimate friends
at most, including this time some
women who were the flower of the
great world. Not a stranger of dis-
tinction lived in or passed through
Paris without aspiring to be admitted
at Madame Geoffrin's. Princes came
there simply as private persons; am-
bassadors did not budge from the
place when once they had set foot
there. Europe was represented there
in the persons of the Caraccioli, the
Crévettes, the Gallanis, the Gattis, the
Humes, and the Gibbons.

It is seen already that of all the
salons of the eighteenth century, it
is Madame Geoffrin's which is the
complete. It is more so than that
of Madame Du Deffand, who, since
the defection of D'Alembert, and
others in the train of Mademoiselle de
Lespinasse, has lost nearly all the
men of letters. The salon of Made-
moiselle Lespinasse, with the excep-
tion of five or six friends who formed
its base, was itself made up of people
who had little mutual intimacy, who
had been taken here and there, and
whom that witty and intelligent
woman assorted with infinite art. The
salon of Madame Geoffrin, on the con-
trary, represents to us the great cen-
ter and resort of the eighteenth cen-
tury.

The spirit which Madame Geoffrin
carried into the management and the
economy of the little empire which
she has so liberally planned, was a
natural, precise, and shrewd spirit,
which descended to the smallest de-
tails, a spirit, that was at once in-
genious, active, and gentle. She had
the carvings in her rooms planned off;
it was the same with her morality, and
"Nothing in relief" seemed to be her
motto. "My mind," said she, "is like
my legs; I love to walk on level
ground, and I do not wish to climb a
mountain to have the pleasure of say-
ing when I have reached the top: I
have climbed that mountain." She
loved simplicity, and when it was
necessary, she could affect it. Her
activity was of that kind which dis-
plays itself chiefly in good order, that
kind of discreet activity which acts
upon all points, almost silently and
insensibly. Mistress of her house, she
has an eye upon everything; she pre-
sides, she scolds too, but it is a scold-
ing which is peculiar to her; she
wishes people to be silent at times; she
keeps order in her salon: With

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

Judge Anderson and the Communists

IN DECIDING that the Communist Party of America is a lawful organization, Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Court reaches a position noticeably far removed from that which seemed to be generally held in this country while the so-called "red" radicals were attracting attention to themselves during the great war. When the Communist Party first began to attract attention, there was a considerable tendency to believe that it was not only thoroughly un-American in its aims and purposes, but also that the methods which it advocated were of a sort to undermine much of all that the believers in the American theory of government were accustomed to hold in high regard. All sorts of people, forced to think about the Communist Party in this country, were inclined, first, to conceive of it as made up almost wholly of aliens, and second, to accept the notion that those of its utterances which seemed to show a purpose to change the government here were virtually declarations of an intent to use force directly, in case such exercise of force should appear to be necessary in order to give the Communist purposes their full effect.

Without much question the disturbed conditions which characterized the war time, and which have been here and there accentuated since the war, were such as to prepare the popular mind for a more or less excited estimate of all radical activities. The time has been one of upheaval everywhere, of readjustment, of a changing over from an old order, rendered antiquated by the war's effects, and a tendency to move forward into a new order, recognized by all sorts and conditions of people as virtually inevitable, but, nevertheless, for the time being, not at all well defined. It was natural that amid such conditions, any proposals for wholesale change, advocated in terms implying force or violence, like the terms used so freely in the statements of purpose attributed to the Communist Party, should not have failed to arouse misgivings, if not positive alarm, among all those classes of people whose tendencies are naturally conservative, and whose real wish is to have things go on rather as they always have gone on, than in any new and untried way. It is to be remembered, also, that all sorts of people, during the war, had been brought suddenly face to face with new and rather stirring evidences of alien influences in their midst. That is, the whole country was in a peculiarly excitable state, such a state, indeed, as makes the stampeding of opinion in one direction or another far more likely than it ever is in normal times. Americans looked to Europe, after the armistice, and saw disorder and confusion, if not ruin. They saw what their newspapers were quick to describe as Red radicalism seeking to make itself effective on all sides. In place of governments that were formerly most conservatively representative of the old order, they saw efforts at Communism taking form amidst scenes of riot and bloodshed, even though the Communist purposes seemed in themselves altruistic. When, therefore, Communistic organizers seemed to be making headway in the very midst of American cities, America suffered something very like a fright. There were quick calls upon the government for suppression. The Communist propagandists who spoke of violence were answered by would-be defenders of America in terms of violence. In the light of what is now known, it seems clear that what appeared to be an excess of radicalism on the one hand was certainly met with something like an excess of suppression.

But general sentiment has become noticeably calmer with respect to all these things, in proportion as we have moved farther and farther away from the troublous days immediately succeeding the end of the war. Faces which, in those days, grew stern and hard when radicalism came up for discussion are less inclined to show a change of expression, in fact are more disposed to soften into something like a smile, when similar matters are mentioned nowadays. That is why, as the months have succeeded one another, voices raised in defense of freedom of speech and freedom of opinion, even when that speech and that opinion have been of an extremely radical sort, have been increasingly able to make themselves heard. And it is probably a matter for general satisfaction in this country that a man of such democratic sympathies as Judge Anderson has been called upon to give the opinion which determines the guilt or innocence of the Communists, with respect to the laws of the land. There is no question of Judge Anderson's essential Americanism. And perhaps his virtual reversal of much of what the Department of Justice officials have been undertaking to do with respect to members of the Communist Party should be taken, after all, rather in the nature of the sober second thought of the country with respect to this hectic subject, following the lapse of time within which the former more passionate views have had time to cool off.

It is interesting to note that in finding the Communist Party of America a lawful organization, and deciding that a score of petitioners, ordered deported as undesirables, are entitled to their discharge from the custody of the immigration authorities, this judge takes occasion to score the proceedings against the aliens by the federal law-enforcing officials as in themselves an example of lawlessness. Whether or not he is justified in his declaration that "spies are necessarily drawn from the unwholesome and untrustworthy classes," and that "a right-minded man refuses such a job," there are those who will recall the activities of certain famous spies in one or other of the country's wars as not altogether dishonorable, and not the activities of men who were other than right-minded, from the point of view of their patriotism. And whether or not one regards the judge's generalizations concerning spies as too far-reaching, it is clear that he feels that the agents of the federal law officers, in seeking to ferret out and check improper activities by the Communists, have gone to such lengths as involved essential injustice to

individual Communists, often while the purpose of such activities was the upholding of justice. Judge Anderson's opinion is all the more valuable for the reason that it is one of the longest ever handed down in the New England district. Its length is well worth while if it has enabled a keen judicial mind to make such an analysis of the charges against these aliens as to enable Americans of all sorts to think more clearly on a problem whose complications did not begin to be appreciated before the war made them alarmingly apparent. Only by some keener analysis than any that was applied in the old days by the patriotic upholders of the right of free speech and free opinion can Americans of today make sure that some sort of drastic suppression shall not be imposed in the very name of liberty. Judge Anderson finds no promise of force or violence in any of the Communist Party purposes, except so far as force or violence might be implied by or involved in a purpose to bring about a general strike. Clearly he believes that Congress, in the act of October 16, 1918, did not intend to outlaw the general strike, and he feels sure that the trend of court decisions in recent years has been to amplify and uphold the right to strike rather than to curtail and restrict it. So he concludes that there is no evidence that the Communist Party is an organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. Whether he will be found to have spoken the final official word in the matter, depends, of course, on whether an appeal shall be taken to the higher courts. That he has given a valued pronouncement, however, is beyond question. It will not fail to have the effect of discouraging anything like over-intensity in all official procedure against any activities in this country that would seem to menace the American idea with other and newer theories.

The Outlook in Cyprus

WHATEVER the final and formal decision as to the political future of Cyprus may be, whether it shall remain British or secure reunion with Greece, and this latter settlement may indeed now be safely assumed, there can be no doubt that the island is, today, a very goodly possession. For if the Cyprian has, for many years past, been earnestly urging upon the British Government the desirability of union with Greece, he has not been slow to recognize that the years of British control have been years of ever increasing prosperity. Economic conditions on the island have certainly changed, since the days of the Turk, out of all recognition. This change has been brought about, very largely, by the devoted and peculiarly enlightened efforts of the Agricultural Department. One of the great advantages of administering a comparatively small island like Cyprus, with an area of about 3500 square miles and a population of some 250,000, is that many schemes can be readily worked out in detail which, in the case of larger countries, would have to be approached with much more caution. Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and considerably more than half the area of the island is, today, under cultivation, whilst, if the work of the Agricultural Department is carried on under the Greek Government with the same energy as it has been under the British Government, and there is every reason to suppose that it will be, a considerably larger area ought to be brought into cultivation in the near future.

The system of the Agricultural Department is remarkably complete. Starting in a small way, some twenty-five years ago, it was enlarged in 1912, when a government farm was instituted; and, in 1914, still further extensions were made. In this latter year, of course, Great Britain, when Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, formally annexed the island, which, up to that time, had been held "on perpetual lease." The war, at first, brought a check to the work of the Agricultural Department, but, at the present time, this work is being carried on with the utmost energy, and has been for some time past. Inspectors, overseers, and demonstrators are regularly engaged in traveling about the island, calling on farmers, giving advice where desired, and rendering assistance in many directions. Then, nursery gardens have been established by the government, and a system of model orchards and vineyards, the aim of these latter being to promote the production of fruit for the Egyptian market. Seeds, plants, and trees are readily obtainable from these gardens, and the scope of the effort is considerably enlarged by a system of school gardens which now prevails, and is evidently proving very popular. The department, moreover, undertakes the importation of agricultural machinery and other implements, whilst every year adding to the number of highly trained agriculturists on the island from the agricultural school established, some time ago, at Nicosia.

As regards markets, Cyprus is peculiarly well situated. Already a large trade is carried on with Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor. Thus, with the more settled and more prosperous conditions likely to obtain in these countries, in the near future, the outlook before the latest of Greece's acquisitions is full of promise.

Developing China

ONE of the greatest questions before China today is undoubtedly that of developing her almost unlimited resources. It is a question which may be approached in many different ways, and concerning which there may be a great variety of opinions. One thing, however, may be confidently asserted in regard to it, and that is that the attempt to map out the whole process, much as an interior decorator might set about the furnishing of a new house, is futile. China is a big place. Again and again, in considering the question, any tendency to summary opinions and cut-and-dried methods must be modified by this reflection. China, with its area of 4,300,000 square miles and its 400,000,000 people, has never moved as a unit. Only within recent years has there begun to grow up throughout the country anything of what may be described as a national idea. Plans, therefore, for the development of China on a large scale, whilst they must inevitably be farseeing, in the fullest sense of that word,

must be so conceived that each step forward may produce, as far as possible, immediate results and better conditions.

It is for this reason that those who have made any study of China might be inclined to be somewhat distrustful of the great scheme recently put forward by Mr. Ma Soo, a representative of the Chinese People's Party. The scheme is of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's devising, and includes such comprehensive plans as 100,000 miles of railways, 100,000 miles of macadam roads; the development of commercial harbors, three large ocean ports, with a future capacity equaling New York Harbor, to be constructed in north, central, and south China; various small commercial and fishing harbors to be constructed along the coast; commercial docks to be constructed along all navigable rivers; and modern cities with public utilities to be built in all railway centers and alongside harbors. Dr. Sun advocates, further, the establishment of iron, steel, and cement works on the largest scale, mineral development, agricultural development, irrigation work, reforestation, and the colonization of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and other districts. If such a program could be carried out, he is convinced that China would become, not only one of the greatest markets for the rest of the world, but would offer practically unlimited opportunity for the profitable investment of capital. To carry out this great scheme Dr. Sun urges, first of all, an agreement amongst the "capital-supplying powers" for joint action and a unified policy; second, that the confidence of the Chinese people should be secured, in order to gain their cooperation and enthusiastic support, and, third, that all arrangements for loans or credits to China should be entered into only with the full cognizance and desire of the people themselves, as distinct from the officials.

The fact of the matter is, however, that such a plan as Dr. Sun outlines could, in the very nature of things, never be carried out "to order." A tremendous amount of patient, painstaking, spade work is necessary even to set the country in the way to the ultimate realization of a scheme of such wide scope. Immense railway, road, and harbor systems, and any other developments on a large scale, can be practical and statesmanlike only as they represent the next logical step in the process of a development already under way. A great harbor, without the necessary trade and shipping, is of little value. Nevertheless, it is good to have the matter thus broadly stated, to be afforded some glimpse of what the China of the future may be. Dr. Sun has ever supplied the vision where China is concerned.

The Informalities of Commencement

THESE commencement days of June, which go to make up such a wondrous season in the American university world, are momentous days from the undergraduate point of view. They mark the goal for which undergraduates are always supposed to be striving. They are the jumping-off place, from which students, having essayed an academic course as a running start for a lifetime career, make their several leaps into the great world outside the walls. To all such, commencement days, with their farewells, and their final honors, and their diplomas, appeal chiefly as marking the end of a college course, the attainment of seniority, the relinquishment of college associations. College days are over, never to return. At least, so it seems to the undergraduates.

But how different are commencement days to the "old grads," those whose own diplomas bear a date five, ten, twenty-five, yes, fifty, years back! The old grads have come to understand the real meaning of commencement. They know that it is not an ending, but a beginning. They have come to realize that its significance is not, as the undergraduate would have it, of a few short years in college, but rather of the many years outside, throughout which the college must be a continuing source of new inspiration. Thus the crowds of returning alumni find only cursory and incidental interest in those exercises and formalities which are of such moment to the graduating class and the undergraduates. The members of the graduating class themselves, though still the pampered darlings of friends, relatives and college mates, are almost lost to the view of the alumni host. The old grads are intent upon finding old friends, renewing old associations, revisiting old scenes, living over again the old days; confident, in the main, that their own particular old days of college life were, on the whole, the best days. There is nothing harmful in confidence of that sort, either, since every succeeding vintage of old grads seems to maintain such a belief without disturbing in the least, or being disturbed by, the similar beliefs of the old grads of all other vintages.

So it is that while the graduating class is concerning itself with its leave-takings, and its honors, and its diplomas, in solemn assembly with its admiring friends before the academic dignitaries, the old grads are glad to spend the hours strolling or lounging together about the campus, greeting one another in the old dormitory rooms, or going in companies to the athletic fields, there to join with one another in games that recall their old-time college expertness while affording both participants and onlookers more than the old-time measure of college fun. There is plenty of larking, and foolishness, no doubt; men are not solemn when they set themselves to become boys again. But there is a splendid seriousness under all the fooling; the seriousness of an idealism that seeks, with each commencement season, to renew itself, to wash itself clean, for the moment at any rate, of all the stupefying practicalness of the great matter-of-fact world, and to refresh itself once more from its beneficent source. That refreshment, that renewal of idealistic inspiration, is the true significance of the commencement season, with its never-ending reunions of old grads. Each individual returns from his more or less isolated service amidst the complex life of the world outside, taking back to his alma mater his record of aspiration and achievement. There each finds sympathy and welcome, out of which he gains new incentive to go on and on. So college reunions are really the reunifying of idealism and inspiration, and

they have their value not only for those who participate in them directly, but for all with whom those participants live and work.

Editorial Notes

IT is just possible that Americans may join in the "strong protests" that have begun as the result of the proposed demolition of many London churches. There are at least three of these old churches which have American associations. The one hard by Newgate, known as St. Sepulchre, the history of the lower part of which goes back to Crusader days, has that odd tablet to Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England." Then there is Allhallows Barking, within a stone's throw of the Tower, the christening church of William Penn. The site of the Penn house is on the east side of Tower Hill. Fortunately, both of these churches are among those exempt from the drastic pulling-down order. But the same can hardly be said of the ugly little Georgian edifice, half chapel, half church, in the Aldersgate neighborhood, known only to the reverent hunter in the quaint, forgotten byways. On the wall is a remarkable tablet showing the quarters of the Washington arms with those of the Earls of Dartmouth. Externally, however, the place recalls the London familiar to us through Hogarth, who, by the way, was a child of Bartholomew Close, where Benjamin Franklin lived while working in the printing office of the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew the Great.

WHENEVER a piece of news of vital importance reaches the great news distributing agencies of the United States it is the custom to send the chief feature of it over the telegraph wires immediately, in order that the newspapers of the country may inform the public briefly, and make preparations for publishing the details in later editions. These hurriedly-sent-out bits of important news are called "flashes," and the appearance of the word "flash" above an item on the telegraph copy is often enough to set the average newspaper office into an uproar until the item has been put into type, displayed on the bulletin board, and telephoned privately to such persons as may be more than ordinarily interested. When the word "flash" appears it is generally in connection with such important news as the nomination or election of a presidential candidate, a finding of the Supreme Court on some question of national importance, or other item of interest to the entire population. Imagine, then, how the telegraph editors have had to labor to maintain their equilibrium since the census bureau began to put out the results of its work, in the face of almost daily appearance of the word "flash" accompanying the announcement that, for instance, West Allis, Wisconsin, has a population of 13,765, an increase of 7120, or that Boston has gained 11.5 per cent!

THE plan to work an extra hour a day and contribute the money toward building cargo boats to be owned by the contributors, as advocated in Germany, has a substitute practiced by some of the thrifty in other countries, especially where the labor day has been shortened. In New England the substitute takes the form of vegetable gardens, and the profits go directly to those who do the work. When one hears that Massachusetts consumes more than three times as much produce as it raises, it is not difficult to appreciate the almost unlimited opportunity for extending this after-hours home gardening, encouraged by the daylight-saving plan.

CLAIMING that the war removed music from the class of non-essentials into that of essentials, and that sheet music is the only thing that has not gone up in price, music dealers from all over the United States, at their recent convention in New York, "the great center and criterion" of music, urged that sheet music fall into line in the upward soaring procession with a material advance in prices. Which makes one wonder when the promoters of some commodity will awake to the originality of starting a price downward, if for nothing else than the entertainment to be had from the public's response to so extraordinary a procedure.

IT is refreshing to read that all but one partner in a certain Philadelphia concern refused to profiteer in sugar. The one partner has been called to account by the United States Government, and, consequently, is getting a large proportion of the newspaper publicity. That fact is an ironical commentary on things as they seem to be. Unquestionably there are thousands of honest men who are content with a fair profit, and who see business in the light of service rather than as an opportunity for exacting "all the traffic will bear." Still, that great majority too often receives scant mention, while those mixed up in anything undesirable get "preferred positions" on the front pages.

THERE are 190 public libraries housed in buildings in various cities and towns of Wisconsin. There are, however, 2139 additional public libraries in the State, libraries with no regular home, libraries journeying about to places selected by the State Library Commission as a means of providing a succession of good books to small communities which are not yet in a position to support individual public libraries. More than that, any citizen of the State, in case the commission does not happen to send along the particular books that are wanted, may obtain any desired book on request, by parcel post. In this feature of public library service, the State shines at its best. There is no red tape here. Your library card is a 1-cent postal card.

"BECAUSE of the falling off in the number of prisoners in the jail, and because of the fact that local hotels are crowded, the county jails of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, will be rented to roomers. For ten days at a time, only one prisoner was confined in the jail. The condition is due to prohibition." So runs a recent statement in The American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League. This is certainly one way, and not the least desirable, of solving the housing question.